

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

## Contents:

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK—

	PAGE
Imperial Parliament .....	674
America .....	678
Continental Notes .....	679
The Orient .....	680
Our Civilization .....	681
State of Trade .....	681
Ireland .....	681
Naval and Military .....	682
Miscellaneous .....	682

Postscript .....	683
PUBLIC AFFAIRS—	
Diplomacy and its Accomplices.....	683
Italian Politics.....	684
The Allegory of Apuley Guise.....	684
Spanish Politics.....	685
Federal Union of Trades.....	685
Half-pay Bishops.....	686
The Ruins of Parliament House.....	687

### OPEN COUNCIL—

National Association of United	
Trades.....	687
LITERATURE—	
Summary .....	688
Southey and Water.....	688
The American Expedition to Japan.....	689
Heine's Book of Songs.....	690
A Tragic Story.....	691
New Editions .....	691

### THE ARTS—

Ristori in Comedy .....	692
Mr. Robson's "Medea".....	692
Her Majesty's Theatre .....	692
The Amateurs at Drury Lane.....	692
The Gazette .....	693
COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—	
City Intelligence, Markets, &c.....	693

VOL. VII. No. 330.]

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.  
Stamped.....Sixpence.

## Review of the Week.

AS extremely old persons sometimes astonish the world by cutting teeth, so the session exhibits a wonderful number of new bills just towards its close; the new bills being all of rather a strange order, as if the ruling power were not exactly conscious of its own purpose. It every day gets more plain that for some reason or other the Government does not intend to carry out the principles which it was supposed to embody, or that it has some intestinal difficulties which it cannot surmount; while it is not prepared to come to a clear understanding with the nation. Hence it compromises its largest duties, and endeavours to supply the deficiency by make-shifts. Ministers were called upon on Monday, in both Houses, for explanations respecting the course taken in Italy. Lord LYNCHBURST—certainly not a revolutionary man—laid before the House of Lords one of his lucid statements of the actual condition of the peninsula, with which indeed our readers are already well acquainted. Lord JOHN RUSSELL somewhat differently modified the story, going back to the past, and showing how this country has repeatedly come forward in apparent support of Italians, and has afterwards, by a sudden and unexpected abandonment of the cause, left the Italians to be more easily conquered by despotical Austria or treacherous Naples than they would have been if we had never proffered our help. A constitution is still the law of the land in Naples; yet we, who hold ourselves pledged to fulfil our compacts with crowned persons, have connived at the royal embezzlement of the rights of the people. We are lukewarm in the support of the King of SARDINIA, who has regenerated a portion of Northern Italy, because he takes the popular side, while we are more than liberal in construing our obligations with Austria, for no other reason than that we can perceive, except that Austria has been the most successful of all powers in stealing the rights of the people and in keeping up a great armed oppression. Lord JOHN RUSSELL showed how, at the Conference in Paris, Lord CLARENDON had displayed an apparently cordial satisfaction with the plan of constitutional reform in Italy proposed by MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, and laid before the Conference by Count CAVOUR. He showed how Lord CLARENDON had specifically spoken of secularizing the Roman Legations and "demanding an amnesty"

from Naples; and how there had been no results. And he asked Ministers whether they intended now to abandon any further interference, or to persevere? The reply amounted to much the same in both Houses; it is this: Ministers have made "friendly representations" which Naples has answered by dilatory pleas, implying very little respect for the representations; but it is hoped that the advice of Austria may do something! The Pope of ROME has been somewhat more favourable in his answers. And if Sardinia should be attacked, without giving any provocation, then Ministers will feel bound to support her. One thing, however, is perfectly plain—that when men like Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or ordinary Englishmen, talk about the rights of the people, and the faith of compacts with the people, they mean things much more substantial and binding than are meant by the same words when they are used in the mouth of a King of NAPLES or an Emperor of AUSTRIA: now it does appear that Lord PALMERSTON's Government stands somewhere between these two sides, and that, upon the whole, our relations with France and Austria are much closer than those with Sardinia or the Italian people. Lord JOHN moved for papers, and asked for an explanation. He had so much of reply as we have said; and the motion for papers was negatived without a division. If he had pleased, he might have pressed the subject; we believe that he might have carried it against Government; but he defaulted. It is difficult to find in the House of Commons, in the present day, a man who does not falter.

In the meanwhile it appears that Sardinia is proceeding independently. The fortification of Alessandria is continued, in consequence of the menacing accumulation of troops on the Lombardo-Venetian border, and in Piacenza, which, in failure of the line of Parma, would revert to Sardinia. A new loan is to be levied for the cost. The reports of an Austrian withdrawal from Parma were premature, perhaps false. DE CRENEVILLE still remains, and dictates. And we believe that Lord CLARENDON's assertion, that Austria is diminishing her troops in the Legations, is baseless, save that there may have been some slight movement of troops for the present purpose of increasing the guard on the Sardinian border. We have already explained how Austria diminishes her troops.

Among the measures which have been introduced at the close of the session is one for making

a great inroad in the constitution of the Church. It is a measure, the principle of which we believe to be perfectly sound, and quite necessary if the Church of England is to be maintained in an efficient condition. Its purpose is to promote the retirement of Bishops whom age has rendered incapable of the performance of their duties, and to give those Bishops a retiring pension. Now, we say nothing for the moment as to the amount of the pension, save that it is as much a fallacy in a nation as in an individual when it does out a mean allowance. If the Bishops at the end of their life are to receive only a third of the salaries they enjoy—presuming that a major part of their allowance must be spent in state—it is still, we think, not a larger proportion than should be allowed to any retired servant. The bill, however, is limited to two cases—those of the Bishops of LONDON and DURHAM; and the valid charge against Ministers is, that unquestionably they propose an immense alteration in the theoretical tenure of the Bishop's office, suddenly put forward at the far-end of a session, and to be hurried through on the plea that the poor old Bishops cannot yet be relieved. This would establish a precedent. The bill has passed through committee in the House of Lords; it has not yet passed any stage in the House of Commons.

Another measure brought before Parliament this week, on the second reading in the House of Commons, is the bill for organizing the Coast Guard Service into a naval reserve. In the last war our navy was recruited by voluntary enlistment, and we were enabled to raise the requisite number of soldiers by that means. However, it occasioned rather serious draughts on the mercantile service, and it is possible that there might be greater difficulties at another time. The Coast Guard has hitherto been a kind of semi-invalid corps, doing duty for the Customs and Excise. It will henceforward, although acting as a force at the service of the revenue, be placed under the Admiralty and be recruited by young men. So far it is a decided improvement. But how it is possible to carry it in the proposed week, between the whitebait dinner and the prorogation, we do not know.

On Thursday night the bill for establishing a Vice-President of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council was brought before the House of Commons—another measure which has been slumbering throughout the session, and is only now sent forward. It is, of course, only for

consideration during the recess; though experience tells us that next year a new measure is most likely to be brought forward. The idea of the project is, to make the Vice-President a member of the House of Commons, and a really responsible Minister of Education, concentrating in his own person the duties and powers of the office. So far good: the subject will cease to be everybody's business.

More measures, however, have been sacrificed among those which have been engaging Parliament during the session. One of them is Mr. Lowe's Partnership Amendment Bill, with a consolatory statement, however, from Mr. Lowe, on high legal authority, that there is at present no law to prevent a capitalist from lending money to a private trader, and to take his remuneration in proportion to profits, without incurring the liabilities of partner.

The Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill, described by Lord PALMERSTON as "a subject of great magnitude and importance," is not to go forward this session. It will be reintroduced next session, but without the clause in the present bill which prohibits divorced persons from marrying their paramours, "a clause which he considers immoral and cruel."

One of the grand reforms that were specially anticipated at the hands of the present Government has been passed by. There was a strong expectation that when the office of Commander-in-Chief should fall vacant, by the resignation of Lord HARDINGE, the office would be placed in commission, to be executed by a Board like the Board of Admiralty. This is a custom that is growing; somebody said years ago that "England is governed by commissions." In the present case it would also have got over the difficulty which exists from the divided authority of the War Department and the Horse Guards. If the office of Commander-in-Chief were placed in commission, it would have a Parliamentary head, possibly Lord PANMURE himself, and the office would have been brought within the control of Parliament. It is quite unnecessary to point out the natural repugnance of any royal mind to such an idea, and military men generally resent the notion. On the other hand, some of the ablest men of the official class consider the arrangement to be recommended on many grounds besides those of getting over the difficulty of the conflicting authority. The Duke of SOMERSET is a very good representative of this class. Perhaps it is none the worse for a country that the post remains in royal and military hands, since at the present day the bureaucratic class is more to be feared than the aristocracy or the Crown. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is made Commander-in-Chief, partly because he has long been ambitious of the post, and has somewhat laudably worked his way to it by professional exertions; partly because the Court is said to favour his pretensions; and partly because, for the present, he is understood to be much of a mind with the new school in military matters, and quite against the old school hitherto dominant at the Horse Guards. But young Dukes grow old, the new school of to-day becomes the old school of to-morrow; and an opportunity of reconciling the office to the gradual progress of our institutions has been allowed to slip.

The aristocracy of agriculture is one of the most progressive institutions of our day. The Agricultural Society has been holding its meeting at Chelmsford, in the centre of one of the purest agricultural districts; and the meeting has been unusually successful,—the show generally satisfactory; and the feast was graced by many distinguished foreign guests—missionaries for spreading agricultural reform in other countries.

There is little to demand notice abroad, except the revolution in Spain. The true nature of this has yet to be explained. The man who could best tell it, ESPARTERO, has for the moment disappeared. Some say that he has resigned; others, that he has been dismissed; a third story is, that he was told to leave the country in twenty-four hours; a fourth notion is, that he will turn up somewhere amongst a newly-collected patriotic force. In a few hours, perhaps even before we go to press, better information may clear up the mystery. The facts already known, however, enable us to guess. O'DONNELL, one of the most corrupt men in Spain—who was sent to Cuba to make his fortune by conniving at the slave trade—who came back to complete his prosperity by intriguing between the different factions and ruling with the sword—endeavoured to set

up a Government upon the basis of the Army, and failed. He received ESPARTERO as a colleague; ESPARTERO being in fact the only man whom the country trusted. He has kept the Spanish Whig long enough in the partnership to feel himself settled in business, and then filling the foolish Queen's ear with stories again, O'DONNELL kicks out ESPARTERO and rules alone. The insurrection in Madrid has been, it is said, suppressed, but other insurrections have broken out in Saragossa and the more important province of Catalonia.

There is but one point of interest in the American news. Kansas has been admitted as a free state, which not only settles the balance of the Free States without any probability of reversing the balance, but will most likely show the Slave party the futility of continuing the contest.

The trial of DOVE was a point of extreme interest as one of the poisoning cases, the evidence in which threw some light on PALMER'S act, and it was supposed that the trial would throw light upon the practice of poisoning generally. It was soon manifest, however, that DOVE was either constitutionally insane, or had become so by habits of intoxication.

In the criminal record of the week, the most interesting case is that of the Crown against BENSON, at Cowley, in Oxfordshire. Mr. BENSON is a clergyman who objects to the secular marriage of British subjects at the office of the Registrar, and tells people so married they are not married; and he induced a particular couple, three years after they were duly made man and wife at the Registrar's office, to be married again. He was prosecuted for the felonious offence of celebrating a marriage without banns or license. Baron ALDERSON, however, showed that there was no case; Mr. BENSON had performed no marriage, having married those who were already man and wife; a decision which informs the clergy that they are free to remarry those who are already married by schismatic or secular officers.

THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES OF WESTMINSTER.—An inquest has been held on the body of a little girl who was run over on the day of the entry of the Guards, and who died, from the effects of her injuries, in Westminster Hospital. From the evidence, it would seem that the medical authorities at the hospital neglected the child; and the jury, in returning a verdict of Accidental Death, advised that an inquiry be made by the governors of the institution. This will be done.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—The sum of 100*l.* has just been forwarded to the treasurer of this institution by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who at the same time expresses his regret that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt was not able to sing for the benefit of the college.

THE TEMPLE GARDENS.—The letter of Mr. Broome, the gardener of the Inner Temple, with respect to the abatement of the smoke nuisance in that locality—portions of which communication we quoted two weeks ago—has been followed up by another correspondent of the *Times*, who complains of the gas-works at the back of King's Bench Walk, the refuse water of which is allowed to flow into the river, and, being, at certain states of the tide driven back into the sewers, poisons the whole air of the neighbourhood by noxious vapours, which injure the trees and flowers, and even penetrate into the houses.

THE CAPE FRONTIER.—The latest accounts from the Kaffir frontier of our Cape colonies are reassuring. Up to the 1st of May, nothing had occurred to cause alarm.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion of fire-damp on Tuesday in Cymer Colliery, Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire, has been attended with fatal consequences of a most frightful magnitude. One hundred and ten men and boys have perished! At the usual hour in the morning, the men went down into the pit, and shortly afterwards a fearful explosion of fire-damp took place. It is stated that a fire at one end of the pit was known to be burning, and it is suspected there must have been a fire in some other part also, the two causing the explosion. The appearance of the bodies, when viewed by the coroner's jury, was appalling. They were mostly scorched to a cinder, but there was evidence of some having struggled with their fate, while others would seem to have resigned themselves to despair. Out of those who went down into the pit in the morning, only six returned alive.

EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORK FACTORY.—An explosion took place on Thursday on the premises of a firework-maker near the Bethnal Green-road. The building was almost entirely destroyed, and a boy who was working at the place expired shortly afterwards in the London Hospital from the effects of the burns he had received.

COLONEL LAKE.—A sword—the exact counterpart of that presented to General Williams—has been given to Colonel Lake at a public breakfast at the hero's native town, Ramsgate.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER has issued a protest against the Bishops' Resignation Bill.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 14th.

### SHIPS OF WAR.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of HARDWICKE, after presenting three petitions from Manchester against the relaxations with respect to neutral commerce which were made at the Paris Conference, withdrew the notice he had placed on the paper regarding the construction of ships of war in the royal dockyards. He understood that we are falling into the same blunder as that we committed in the course of the last war with America—that is to say, omitting to construct ships of such a character as might be able to withstand the kind of vessels that would be brought against us by the United States in case of hostilities. Thinking, however, he had done sufficient in calling the attention of Government to the subject, he should not pursue it any further.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several bills; the REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed; and the House went into committee on

### THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Duke of Buccleuch moved the omission of Clause 12, which provides that no parish schoolmaster shall be required to subscribe any confession of faith or test as a condition of exercising his office. The clause was supported by the Duke of ARGYLL and Lord PANMURE, and opposed by the Earl of HADDINGTON. On a division, the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch was carried by 50 against 20, and the clause was accordingly struck out.

### ITALY.

Pursuant to notice, Lord LYNDBURST made some remarks on the state of Italy. Adverting to the difficulty he experienced in obtaining any information from Lord Clarendon on the subject of our foreign relations until it has ceased to be of importance, he questioned the propriety of exciting the hopes of Italy at the Conference unless we were prepared to follow up our words by efficient action. The treaty of Vienna had strictly defined the limits of Austrian power in the Italian peninsula; but the limits there fixed had been frequently transgressed. Of all military tyrannies, that of Austria is the most galling and the most odious. The power of that empire has spread as far as Ancona, and its troops are now in occupation of Parma. He would not inquire whether the original entry of the Austrians into the Legations was legal, or was justified by circumstances. The fact to which he wished to draw attention was this—that the military occupation of parts of Italy beyond the Austrian frontiers had continued for the last seven years, during the whole of which time the territories had been in a state of siege and under the operation of martial law. When is such a state of things to cease? The Austrian Government alleges that it is ready to withdraw its troops as soon as the danger of insurrection shall have passed; but the presence of a military force has a perpetual tendency to provoke dissatisfaction, and perhaps insurrection. A man must be very credulous to suppose that Austria would voluntarily quit possession of Italy from a sense of justice; but she might possibly yield to the joint pressure of France and England. He did not mean pressure by force of arms, but the moral effect which would be produced by united remonstrance. He might be permitted to say that, some time ago, he was sanguine as to the effects of the concurrence of France and England; but certain events had since occurred, and certain symptoms had appeared, of such a nature and character as to lead him to entertain very serious doubts as to whether these hopes would be realized. Not that there was any coolness between the two countries, or any want of energy on the part of England; but there were circumstances in the situation of France which led him to doubt whether she was disposed cordially to co-operate on this subject. It was impossible not to refer to the kingdom of Naples. He could only say in general terms that nothing could exceed the infamy of that Government. He would not attempt to describe its conduct and policy, because any terms he could make use of would fail to impress their minds with the reality of the evils under which the victims of that Government now groan: he would only refer to the publication of Mr. Gladstone on that subject, for matters had not changed since then, as the present political trials would show, those trials being marked by a disregard of every principle of justice and the violation of every right, and being founded on no law, not even the law of arbitrary power, inasmuch as the constitution to which the King had sworn, and in defiance of which these trials are taking place, has never been rescinded. A note had been sent to the King of Naples. "I am told," continued Lord Lyndhurst, "and my noble friend will tell me if I am right—that within the last two or three days an answer has been received. [The Earl of CLARENDON made a gesture of assent.] I see an assent on the part of my noble friend, and I thank him for it, because that will lead me to another question. (Laughter.) Is that answer satisfactory? I am told that it is extremely the reverse. I am told that it denies the right of this country to interfere in the affairs of Naples, and that it not only denies the right, but positively refuses to give any explanation. I will repeat the question: I ask my noble friend whether that is the substance of the



answer received to the important communication which he addressed to the King of Naples? My noble friend shows no sign. (A laugh.) Then I shall ask him to lay on the table of the House a copy of the answer, that we may have an opportunity of judging whether the information I have received be correct. (Hear.) There is no country in the world, I should say, more open to the power of England than the King of Naples. If the kingdom of Naples sets our power and authority at defiance, what is the interpretation which I put upon that conduct? It is this:—that they feel there is some lukewarmness, some backwardness, on our part to co-operate in extreme measures for the purpose of obtaining the object which we have in view; and they think further that we should not like to adopt measures which might give rise to conflict with Austria. We threaten the Government of Naples. We say, 'Your conduct is atrocious, is infamous; we require you to change it.' They refuse to change it. If we do nothing, what becomes of the prestige of England? (Hear, hear.) Having passed a high eulogium on the constitutional state, Sardinia, which Austria is doing her utmost to crush, and which we ought to do our utmost to support, his Lordship proceeded to show that the great majority of the Italian people are moderate in their views, and do not wish to change the limits of the several Governments. But they demand a fair and impartial administration of justice, and a firm, intelligent, and honest method of conducting their civil affairs. Give them that, and he believed the great majority of the people of Italy would be content. When the French code was introduced into the Legations, with a firm administration of civil affairs, the people became happy, wealthy, and prosperous; and that period is looked to as one of the happiest in their history. He would earnestly advise the people not to seek to disturb the boundaries of the several states. There was but one way of achieving their independence, and that was through the cordial union and co-operation of France and England.

The Earl of CLARENDON said it had been his disagreeable duty, in the course of the last two or three years, to meet with official reserve the statements of Lord Lyndhurst. Under those circumstances, he never rose without a keen sense of the delicacy and difficulty of the task. He was then particularly conscious of that feeling, because of the considerable degree of truth contained in what had fallen from the noble and learned lord. The papers asked for it would be necessary to refuse, because they were still incomplete, and he could conceive nothing more calculated to injure the Italian cause than to produce them in their present state. There were undoubtedly many flagrant abuses in the various Italian states, and these very likely had, to a certain extent, depraved and corrupted society in the peninsula; but the evil could not be remedied by force. It could only be removed by the governing powers, with whom we must endeavour to come to an understanding; and not by exterior pressure. "I am most rejoiced," said his Lordship, "to hear the advice given by my noble and learned friend, that revolutions, however successful they may be, will not lay the foundation of a substantial Government. (Hear, hear.) It is our earnest hope that the people of Italy have profited too much by experience not to resort to means the result of which would infallibly render their position worse. (Hear, hear.) Nothing has been done by this Government to promote or excite revolution. We think that it would be most improper to excite expectations that cannot be carried out; or rather, I should say, expectations that we are not prepared ourselves to realize. (Hear, hear.) If we excite expectations on the part of the people of Italy—if we leave them to expect assistance from us—I say that we are bound to give it to them. (Hear, hear.) Though I am prepared to admit that there are cases in which the intervention in the affairs of other nations not only confers a right, but imposes an obligation—an obligation which I hold as binding—yet I regard it as a general rule that intervention in the internal affairs of other States is not justifiable, and can only be resorted to upon the clearest grounds, and as a last resort." The introduction of the Italian question at the Conference he conceived to be justifiable and proper; and the fact of the initiative having been taken by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs was a sufficient proof that the French Government desired the withdrawal of its troops from Rome. "I wish I could say," continued Lord Clarendon, "that the result of our communications with the King of Naples is satisfactory. I cannot do so; for it is impossible that any two Governments can be more completely at variance, in respect of the facts, than her Majesty's Government and that of the King of Naples. Our representations were made to him in the most friendly spirit. We stated our reasons for believing that the existing state of things was dangerous to the stability of his throne, and also injurious to the peace of Europe. We pointed out what were the dangers which threatened his Majesty; and we more especially indicated the necessity of a better administration of justice. As my noble and learned friend has suggested, her Majesty's Government especially adverted to what is a point of great difficulty, and that is the administration of justice; they recommended a general amnesty, and, above all, that all persons, being relieved from a state of systematic distrust and unjust prosecution, should, irrespective of their political opinion, have security for their persons and property. I think that bolder representa-

tions than were made by her Majesty's Government, with respect to the existing state of things, could hardly have been addressed to any Government. (Hear, hear.) It is true that her Majesty's Government last week received the answer of the Neapolitan Government; but we have not yet determined on what reply to make, because we have conferred with the Government of France, and that Government—I hope I shall not subject it to the censure of my noble and learned friend by telling him that the Emperor is absent—(laughter)—that Government has as yet returned no opinion on the subject. I am afraid that, until we have communicated with the French Government, and determined what course we are to pursue, I cannot lay the Neapolitan note on your lordships' table. I will confine myself to saying that no answer could be less satisfactory or less indicative of future improvement. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") But the question of reform in the Pontifical States, and the withdrawal of the army from those States, has been in the course of consideration with the allied Powers, and has been discussed in a manner and a spirit suitable to the subject; and, although my noble and learned friend may think me credulous in saying so, yet I believe that the Austrian Government does desire to withdraw its troops from those States. I believe that the Emperor of the French also desires to withdraw his troops from Rome, and that that desire, so far from encountering opposition, is shared and approved of by the Papal Government. (Hear, hear.) If, then, it be true that such a desire is sincere on the part of the other Governments concerned, I cannot believe that much time will elapse before measures are taken to accomplish the object desiderated."

Lord CLANMURDO regarded it as quite clear that the King of Naples had treated with contumely and contempt the recommendations of her Majesty's Government. He thought the correspondence should be produced, as a means of bringing the light and force of public opinion to bear on the dispute.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not despair of seeing the existing difficulty surmounted by the application of moral force; but, if that failed, he trusted that the united military power of France and England would be firmly and vigorously applied towards a useful result.

The subject then dropped, as far as the Lords were concerned; but in the HOUSE OF COMMONS the question was fully discussed, on the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL for copies or extracts of any recent communications between the English Government, and the Governments of Austria, Rome, and Naples. His lordship said he had no desire to censure any part of the conduct of Ministers, nor would he press his motion if a compliance with it would be productive of any public inconvenience. But he wished to know whether any satisfactory answers had been made to the representations of this country and of France, or, in the event of no satisfactory reply having been received, what were the future intentions of Government. Following a train of argument similar to that pursued by Lord Lyndhurst in the other House, Lord John remarked that, if the governments of Italy were good, there could be no need of foreign troops; if those governments were bad, and continued so for seven years, what prospect was there of voluntary reform? The occupation by foreign troops of a state for the purpose of restoring order is a modern practice, and in every instance it has been represented to be temporary. On former occasions, the time of duration had been fixed beforehand by treaty; and he believed it had never lasted for so long as seven and eight years. The declaration, on the part of the despotic Governments, that they cannot part with the troops because of their fear that the people will rise, increases the evil, which thus propagates itself, and gains strength by its very indulgence. "I cannot but think that if France and England, holding the position they do in Europe, should go to a conference of European Powers, declare that the Roman States are misgoverned, and point out a way in which that misgovernment can be remedied—that if they should denounce the King of the Two Sicilies as a monarch whose rule is so intolerable that even that general international law which forbids others to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign nations must be suspended against him—and yet in the end should allow the Austrian Government to treat them with haughty disdain, the Pope with positive denial, and the King of Naples with taunts and defiance, they would be humbled even to the dust. I am now putting the case that it was wise and right to go to the Conference of Paris with these statements. I was myself an earnest advocate for the treaty with the King of Sardinia. Say, if the House chooses to say, that the whole of this policy has been wrong, that her Majesty's Government, and those who support such a policy, have advised a rash and undue interference in the affairs of Italy. That I can well understand. Go back, then, in your policy, and assume a totally different attitude. But what I cannot understand is, that you should maintain the same opinions, and yet that you should not execute that which you said it was necessary to do for the security of Europe and the good of Italy. (Hear, hear.) There are questions, and questions of great difficulty, which would arise in the pursuit of the policy upon which we have set out; but recollect that the Government of this country but a short time ago—a Government to which I had the honour to belong—the very pacific Government of Lord Aberdeen—sent a fleet to Constantinople, and ordered it to take the command of the Black Sea (a sea at that

time very little known to us), and also despatched an expedition to take a fortress upon its shores? Is any such effort necessary to accomplish our present object? Nothing of the sort. I cannot for a moment think that if Great Britain and France declared they could no longer permit the Austrian occupation, that occupation would be continued. I do not believe that such a declaration would lead to the slightest danger of war. Italy is accessible at all points. Great Britain and France, with the goodwill and hearty concurrence of the whole Italian people, would surely be more than a match for any force that the Emperor of Austria could bring against them. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, you may depend upon it that the Austrian Government would yield at once to such a determination." If, after the declarations at Paris nothing but paper representations were made, he apprehended that England would lose all claim to the confidence of the Italian people; but, at all risks, Sardinia must be supported. The hopes of Italy had been described by Lord Byron as the very "poetry of politics;" and so they are, but they also include a most important practical question. He could not believe that France was reluctant to support and follow up her own suggestions at the Conference. When he (Lord John Russell), many years ago, had an interview with the first Napoleon at Elba, he was told by that great man that the cause of Austrian unpopularity among the Italians was not because the latter were governed by the sword, but because they were ruled by the "stick." That is equally the case now; and, considering all the facts of the question, he thought that Parliament, before it separates, ought to have from Ministers some declaration of the one kind or the other—either that they are not prepared to carry any further their interference in the affairs of Italy, or that, using whatever means they deem best, they mean to attain the independence of the Italian States.

Lord PALMERSTON was not surprised that Lord John Russell should have regarded it as his duty to bring these interesting matters before the notice of Parliament before the close of the session. The occupation of the Roman States had attracted the attention of the Plenipotentiaries at the Conference, and the Emperor of the French had expressed his desire that that occupation should cease, if the consent of Austria could be obtained; but the representative of Austria said he had no instructions on the subject, and could hold out no hopes. With respect to Lord John Russell's desire to know what steps the Government proposes to take, he (Lord Palmerston) must decline, now that negotiations are going on, to give any precise information. He would say, however, that he did not abandon hope. It was not an occasional disappointment that would induce him to desist from his endeavours. He could not bring himself to believe that a Government like that of the Pope—at the head of which is a man of whose benevolent intentions and enlightened ideas the past has given us sufficient proof—would not be able so to conduct public affairs as to remove the causes of violence which alone produce convulsions in nations. When the Pope returned to his dominions in 1849, he issued what is technically called a *motu proprio*, in which he announced his intention of establishing institutions based on popular election; and, had that scheme been carried out, it is probable that contentment would have resulted, and the interference of foreign troops would have been unnecessary. Such might perhaps even now be the case if the provisions of the *motu proprio* were adopted. The cessation of the present foreign occupation of the peninsula, and the prevention of any future occupation, are undoubtedly matters of great European interest and importance. As respects Naples, he was sorry that the representations of England and France to the King of the Two Sicilies as to the condition of that country had not been attended with any beneficial result. This was to be lamented, for, if disturbances broke out in the Neapolitan territories, the King would naturally apply to Austria for assistance, and complications would thence arise which would endanger the peace of Europe. This was of itself a just reason for France and England using their best offices to prevent such an occurrence. The government of Naples might have looked with some suspicion at advice tendered by England and France alone; but he did not despair of advice reaching Naples from other quarters which might produce effects denied to the representations of England and France. It was one of the ill-effects of the calumnies circulated as to the intentions of those Powers that they prevented the operation of sound and salutary counsel. With regard to Naples, therefore, as well as to Rome, he did not despair (a laugh from the Opposition benches); but he must be excused for not going further. He fully agreed, however, with Lord John Russell, that France and England are bound in honour to support Sardinia from any unjust attack, supposing such to be made on her. The King of that country he felt was too wise to give any provocation; and he was satisfied that the knowledge of the ties existing between England and France, on the one hand, and Sardinia on the other, would of themselves be sufficient to protect the latter power from any serious assault.

Mr. DISRAELI contrasted the declarations made at Paris with the feeble results that had ensued, and was of opinion that hopes ought not to have been excited if there was to have been no practical development of the abstract theories put forth. Indeed, in any case, he

looked on the suggestions made at the Conference as extremely injudicious. What was the policy of the Ministry? It was obscure and mysterious with respect to the question whether or not we are to take steps for putting an end to the foreign occupation of Italy. If it was their policy to go to war with Austria for the independence of the peninsula, they were bound frankly to announce it. (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) They were bound to submit such a project to Parliament, for its approval or rejection. "I remember," said Mr. Disraeli, "that, at the end of the session of 1848, it was my fate, as it has been the fate of the noble lord to-night, to bring before the consideration of Parliament the question of interference in Italy. I have in my mind a perfect recollection of the events which took place in 1847 and 1848, and although the noble lord may not condescend to profit by the experience of that adventure, I confess myself that the consequences were so sad, and have been so opposed in my opinion to the progress of Italy and to the amelioration of the condition of Italian society, that I tremble lest he should embark in a like enterprise again, and lest we should reap from that conduct the same bitter and desolating fruits." If we are to interfere for the sake of the oppressed of Naples and Rome, why not for those of Austria and Russia? Is there to be a difference simply because, in the one case, we should only be encountered by weakness, and in the other by strength? Again, if we rouse the passions of the Italian people, we shall also rouse the secret societies, which aim, not at ameliorating governments, but at changing society. We know what they did in 1848. An English Minister had most unwisely boasted that, by holding out his hand, he could raise a revolution in Italy to-morrow. There is no doubt he could; but what would be the consequences? The Pope would very soon be forced to fly (Mr. Spooner might perhaps say, "So much the better"); the French Emperor, in conjunction with Austria, would pour forth his legions in order to restore the head of the Romish Church; we should have to withdraw our feet; our admonitions would be thrown in the mud (as they deserve); and the thralldom of Italy would be a thousand times more severe. But the secret societies—though covering Italy with a perfect network—do not merely exist in that peninsula; they are even more numerous, more active, and in a higher state of organization, in France. A great calamity has recently fallen on France, in the shape of inundations; and, if we follow out this scheme of rousing the Italians, not all the genius for government of the French Emperor, not all the admirable measures he has taken to mitigate the calamity, nor even the strength of his victorious army, will prevent the probability, and perhaps the fact, of a revolution in his territories also. Let them take example by what happened to that astute monarch, Louis Philippe. However, he (Mr. Disraeli) found encouragement in the language of the First Minister, for it appeared to be the calm, well-considered, and solid determination of the Government to do nothing (*hear, hear, and a laugh*); and he believed such was the intention also of the French Emperor. He did not agree with the denunciations of Austrian rule in Lombardy: that province is lightly taxed, while it is receiving vast material improvements from the Imperial finances; and, as to the King of Naples and the smaller sovereigns, they are teased with constant conspiracies, till, from a feeling of panic, rather than from natural cruelty or arbitrary disposition, they are driven to excesses which all must deplore. No man can wish to fill dungeons with his own subjects. With regard to Sardinia, he thought that an attack upon it by any Power whatever must demand the serious consideration of the English Government; but he strongly advised the House to repudiate the course recommended by Lord John Russell.

Mr. BOWYER mentioned that he had heard, on good authority, that the occupation of the Roman States by foreign troops would soon cease. He deprecated the course taken by Lord John Russell. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES was glad, after the speech he had heard from Mr. Disraeli, that that hon. gentleman was not a member of the Government.—Mr. WHITEHEAD held that Lord John Russell was justified in asking the question he had put. The policy of Ministers was shuffling and miserable, and amounted to this—that they meant to do nothing.—Mr. JOHN PHILLIMORE spoke in favour of Italian nationality and independence.—Sir JOHN WALSH looked upon the course pursued by Lord John Russell as extremely rash. He seemed to assume that France is prepared to be our tool; but the Emperor Napoleon is the last man likely to be the catspaw of Liberalism either in that House or elsewhere. It would be madness and folly to plunge into a course of interference, reckoning upon the support of the Emperor Napoleon, which would be entirely antagonistic to his principles and interests. He (Sir John Walsh) desired to see the state of Italy ameliorated; but he could not forget that the presence of Red Republicanism renders caution very necessary.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that his observations applied solely to the foreign occupation of Italy. When was that to terminate? Was there to be a ninety-nine years' lease? and, if so, would not that constitute permanent possession? Mr. Disraeli had spoken of secret societies. He said the whole continent was undermined by those societies. "But," said Lord John, "I am not sure that a Government extremely despotical and supported by foreign troops is the Government most

likely to put down secret societies. (*Hear, hear.*) It is in that rank soil that these weeds are most likely to grow. (*Cheers.*) These things act upon one another. There are secret societies, therefore there is foreign occupation; there is foreign occupation, therefore there are secret societies."

The motion was negatived without a division.

#### PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

This bill was read a third time. On the question that it pass, a discussion of considerable length arose upon a proviso in the 3rd clause, proposed by Mr. JOHN PHILLIMORE and opposed by Mr. LOWE, requiring the lender to advertise the loan in the *Gazette*, with the name of the borrower, the portion of the profits to be received, and the nature of the business.—Upon a division, the proviso was carried (in opposition to the Government) by 108 to 102.—Mr. LOWE then stated that, after this decision, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed further with the bill, which was accordingly withdrawn.

THE EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES CONTINUANCE BILL, the POOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL, the INDEMNITY BILL, the NUISANCES' REMOVAL, &c. (SCOTLAND, No. 2) BILL, and the FORMATION OF PARISHES BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

MR. JAMES SADDLEIR.

In the early part of the evening, before the discussion on the affairs of Italy, Mr. ROEBUCK intimated that, in the event of Mr. James Saddleir not surrendering before Monday next, he should move his expulsion from the House.—Some discussion then ensued between the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND and Mr. NAPIER with respect to the matter at issue between them; and the former said that on the following day he should make a statement.

#### IRISH MILITIA AND OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

In answer to a question from Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL said that, as the Irish militia was to be kept embodied longer than that of England and Scotland, and as some of the men desired to return home prior to the period fixed for its disembodiment, permission was given to them to leave, with a provision that they should receive the pay and bounty to which, up to that time, they were entitled. As the militia was about to be disembodied, however, instructions had been given that men who were permitted to go home should be settled with at once, and should receive all to which they were entitled in respect of gratuity and bounty.

Replying to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who made some inquiries respecting the reduction of officers of inferior grades in the army (more especially with regard to those distinguished at Sandhurst), Mr. FREDERICK PEEL said that the only sound principle on which this reduction could be carried out was to reduce those officers who are the juniors in each grade. He agreed with his right hon. friend that those who had distinguished themselves at Sandhurst had as strong a claim to the consideration of the Government as any others; but he could not say that any of them had a claim to be kept in full pay in preference to those who are senior to them in the service.

#### THE DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

In answer to Mr. BUTLER, Sir BENJAMIN HALL said that, after communication with the Metropolitan Board of Works, experiments with respect to the drainage of the metropolis had been made by Captain Birstal, in consequence of which he had informed the chairman of that Board that the plans which a deputation from it had previously submitted to him were at variance with the act of last session, inasmuch as they contemplated the discharge of the sewage at a point within or near the metropolis; and that therefore the Government could not sanction them. At the same time, he had conveyed to the Metropolitan Board of Works that, if they presented any other plans to the Government which were in conformity with the act of last session, they should receive immediate consideration.

Tuesday, July 15.

#### THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE SECRETARY FOR WAR.

In the House of Lords, Lord PANMURE, in reply to the Duke of SOMERSET, stated that no new limitations had been made to the power exercised by the Commander-in-Chief on the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to that office. According to the present state of things, there is virtual responsibility to the Secretary for War for all the official acts of the Commander-in-Chief.

#### BISHOPS OF LONDON AND DURHAM RETIREMENT BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained that the Bishops of Durham and London, from great age in the one case, and infirmity in the other, wish to retire from their offices, but that, as there is great doubt as to their power to do so (no such act having been performed since the Reformation), it had been found necessary to introduce this enabling measure. Both prelates had performed their duties in the most exemplary manner, and, with respect to the Bishop of London, though he had commanded a very large income, and presided over an extensive diocese, no one would be found to deny that those revenues and the whole of his time had been devoted to the spiritual and temporal welfare of those over whom he was placed. The Bishop of London did not hold what is

termed a "regulated bishopric." He held the revenues of his see as his predecessors had held them. The Bishop of Durham had come to his see subject to the arrangements which had been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by which the income of the see was not fixed at a particular sum, but a revenue was given him, which, it was expected, would produce a sufficient income for the Bishop, of the probable amount of 8000*l.* a year. But it had been found that the revenue had exceeded that amount, and the Bishop of Durham had set apart a large sum, which was called the Maltby fund, consisting of the surplus revenue, and he (the Lord Chancellor) had authority for saying that the total income received by the Bishop amounted to 13,500*l.* a year. The Bishop of London was in the receipt of the whole revenues of his see, and those revenues might be stated at 18,000*l.* a year. The regulated income of his successor would be 10,000*l.* a year. It was proposed that the pension of the Bishop of London should be 6000*l.* a year. He had it not from his own mouth, but he knew it to be true that the right reverend prelate had not saved any money, except that he had insured his life largely, and it would require a large part of the pension to keep up the insurances. A handsome retiring pension would also be provided for the Bishop of Durham.

Lord REDESDALE objected to the measure, which he thought had been hastily introduced, and for which there was no precedent. The wiser course would have been to introduce a general measure, altering the regulations of the act of Elizabeth. It was his painful duty, also, to object to the large amount of the retiring pensions. He therefore moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.—The Earl of CHICHESTER supported the bill.—The Duke of CLEVELAND was surprised that some such measure had not been introduced before, and especially in the case of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. In the midst of some laughter, his Grace defended the Bishop of London against the accusation of not having paid over the whole of the surplus income of his see to the ecclesiastical commissioners, which had been made against him by the public press, and in the other House by "a person named Horsman."—The Bishop of EXETER was understood to express his approval of making provision for the retirement of Bishops, who from age or infirmity are incapacitated for their duties, but contended that the object should be accomplished by a general measure, securing the rights of the church, and after consultation with the members of the episcopal bench. The Church, however, had already provided a remedy, in case of age or incapacity, by appointing coadjutor Bishops.—The Earl of HARROWBY spoke in favour of the bill, which was opposed by the Earl of DERBY, who conceived there should have been a general measure, and who objected to the bargaining for a successor. Such an act, if done in the case of a rector, would be simony; and the principle was the same in the case of a Bishop.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY briefly intimated his intention to vote for the second reading.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE objected to the principle of the measure. It was notorious that these were not the only two dioceses in the kingdom in which the holders are unequal to the discharge of their duties. He alluded especially to two cases in which the Bishops withheld their resignation simply because no allowance would be made on their retirement.—Lord DENHAM hoped that this measure would be allowed to drop; for he feared, judging from what had already taken place, that the future discussions elsewhere would be calculated to cause great pain to the right rev. prelates most nearly concerned.—The Bishop of OXFORD opposed the bill for reasons similar to those advanced by the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Derby. He hoped that time would be taken for consideration, and that any legislation on the subject would be postponed to next session.

On a division, the second reading was affirmed by 47 against 35.

THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL, and some other measures, passed through committee.

#### COAST GUARD SERVICE BILL.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, at the motion of Sir CHARLES WOOD, the Coast Guard Service Bill was read a second time. By this measure, the Coast Guard will be placed under the control of the Admiralty, and its numbers will be increased to 10,000 men. This will give a reserve of from 5000 to 7000 skilled seamen, ready for any emergency. The force thus created, combined with the seamen in training ships, the Naval Coast Volunteers, and the Pensioners, will, Sir Charles expected, prevent a recurrence of the inconvenience which was felt at the beginning of the late war. Sir Charles gave several interesting particulars of the improvements recently effected in the French navy, and observed that the French, at the present moment, could produce a far larger body of disciplined seamen than we could.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Sir FRANCIS BARING, and other members, expressed their approval of the plan.—In answer to a question by Mr. GREGAN, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that there is no intention to break up the coast guard—the design being simply to transfer it from the Board of Customs to the Board of Admiralty. The votes for the coast guard, up to the 1st of April next, will be transferred to the control of the Admiralty; but



next year they will be modified and included in the navy estimates. The whole subject will then, of course, come under the consideration of Parliament. — Mr. HADFIELD was jealous of the military spirit displayed in these vast preparations; while, on the other hand, Mr. ROEBUCK differed from his colleague, and contended that it is necessary to support a large fleet, not with any intention to insult others, but to make others afraid of insulting us.

The MILITIA PAY BILL passed through committee, after a conversation respecting the unfortunate affair at Nenagh between Colonel DUNNE and others and Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, in the course of which the latter said that an inquiry is now being made, and that consequently it would be inexpedient to give explanations. Several clauses of the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH CONTINUANCE BILL likewise passed through committee.

#### VACANCIES IN THE GUARDS.

In the evening, in reply to Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL said it was intended to restore the companies of the Guards to their full strength, and to fill up the captaincy vacancies that may have occurred during the late war.

#### CRIMEAN COMMISSION.

Mr. PALK wished to ask the Under-Secretary for War what steps the Government intends to take now that the Crimean Commission has made its report, and whether that report would be laid on the table of the House? — Mr. PEEL: "The report will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible." — Mr. PALK: "Will the hon. gentleman be good enough to answer the first part of the question?" — Mr. PEEL: "That is the only step we propose to take."

#### TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

Lord WILLIAM GRAHAM: "Seeing the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Colonies in his place, I wish to ask him whether it is true that the Government intends to send three regiments to the Cape; and, if so, whether it is only as a measure of precaution, or to meet any immediate prospect of an outbreak in the colony?" — Mr. LABOUCHERE: "Undoubtedly there has existed considerable alarm with regard to the attitude which the natives have assumed towards the colonists, but no overt act of aggression has yet taken place. The last accounts received from the Governor express a confident hope that the tranquillity of the colony will be maintained; but at the same time the Government has thought it only right that reinforcements should be sent out."

#### THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

On Lord PALMERSTON moving that the House at its rising should adjourn to Thursday, on account of the review at Aldershot on Wednesday, Mr. DISRAELI, without opposing the motion, protested against the custom, which now appeared to be growing frequent, of Ministers giving Parliament a holiday, and then entertaining the members at the public expense. — Colonel FRENCH held the same views, but wished to know whether any means of conveyance would be provided for ladies. ("Oh!" and a laugh.) — Mr. WILLIAMS looked on such entertainments as a paltry bribe; and that was the opinion out of doors. He, for one, should not accept the invitation. He should be glad to know what fund the money was to come from. — Lord PALMERSTON agreed with Mr. Disraeli that it would be very unfitting on slight occasions to propose that the House should postpone business pleasure; but the review at Aldershot was a special occasion, and he thought that the objections were not in good taste. The expense, which would be small, would be paid out of the sum voted for civil contingencies. Ladies, he was afraid, must go in their carriages. — Mr. HENLEY and Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY thought that members who went to the review ought to pay their own expenses. — The motion was agreed to.

#### MR. FITZGERALD AND THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS IN IRELAND.

Mr. FITZGERALD (the Irish Attorney-General) then called attention to the charges made by Mr. Napier and the Irish Master of the Rolls relative to the escape of a member of that House (Mr. James Sadleir), who now stands charged with the commission of a felony. All that he (Mr. Fitzgerald) had said in that House with respect to the Master of the Rolls was comprised in the very mild and mitigated expression that the Master had indulged in observations which were "irregular." He believed that the irritation subsequently exhibited by the Master must be owing to some misrepresentation. His language had been of the most excited kind; and Mr. Fitzgerald proceeded to quote some addresses recently made in court by the Irish Judge, in which he accused the Attorney-General of having no sympathy for the poor people who have been ruined by the Sadleir forgeries; of "closing his eyes and shutting his ears to everything which is said or written on the subject;" of "falling asleep from the 4th of March to the 3rd of June;" of afterwards "turning his head on his pillow, and again falling asleep to the 14th of June;" and of general negligence—charges not to be got rid of by "any sophistry or mystification." The Master of the Rolls had also remarked:—"What the public want to know is this—Firstly, why did the Attorney-General take no trouble to investigate the charges publicly and openly made against James Sadleir between the 4th of March and the 3rd of June? Secondly, why did he not

attempt to investigate those charges between the 3rd of June and the 20th of June? Thirdly, why did he omit to investigate a single fact or read a single document affecting James Sadleir until after he ceased to be amenable? He read, I presume, John Sadleir's letter on the 14th of June, but that letter, *per se*, afforded no evidence against James. This is a most grave and serious charge, and is not to be got rid of by any insinuation that I am responsible." Mr. Fitzgerald, having read these speeches in full, proceeded to observe that there was no doubt the Master of the Rolls intended to hint that the Government, for fear of the revelations which might be made on the trial, had connived at the escape of James Sadleir, and that he (the Attorney-General), from base motives, had refrained from the performance of his duty. Such imputations by a Judge in open court were quite without parallel. The fact was, that nothing had transpired up to the 14th of June which sufficed to render James Sadleir amenable to the criminal law. Acts of deception and fraudulent complexion were no doubt established against him; but, owing to a regrettable defect in the law, there was no opening of which the executive could justifiably avail themselves in order to commence a criminal prosecution against the alleged offender. The Master of the Rolls in the course of frequent confidential communications with the Government had abstained from suggesting such a step. When the death of John Sadleir became public, the case assumed a different shape. Steps were then taken to bring the parties pointed out in that document to justice, and they had been followed up as expeditiously as the case would permit. In the opinion of counsel taken by the Crown Solicitor, on the 23rd of June, the case was not one for public prosecution; but he (Mr. Fitzgerald) could not agree in that opinion, and did not hesitate to overrule it, and to direct a prosecution by the Crown against Sadleir. A warrant was accordingly issued for his apprehension, to secure which a reward was offered, but in vain, for, it might be stated, not as an imputation upon the Master of the Rolls, but as a fact, that Sadleir had been frightened away by the "irregular" observations of that learned Judge. No secret motive whatever existed to stay the hands of the Government; and, for himself, he had no relationship or connexion with the Sadleirs, nor had they a very friendly feeling towards him. If he had used any unbecoming terms, on previous occasions, towards the Master of the Rolls, he begged to withdraw them, and to apologize; but he could not help regretting that the Judge in question had assumed so undignified a position.

Mr. NAPIER declared himself satisfied with the explanations offered by Mr. Fitzgerald, and added that he never intended to prefer any charge against the law officers of the Crown. At the same time, he claimed for the Master of the Rolls the credit of having discovered the full extent of the gigantic frauds committed by the Sadleirs, and attributed the objectionable expressions which the Judge had allowed to escape him to excess of zeal in the discharge of his duty, and to the effect of misinformation. — The subject then dropped.

#### WINE DUTIES.

Mr. OLIVEIRA called the attention of the House to the high duties charged upon foreign and colonial wines, and moved, with a view to promote increased commercial relations with France, Spain, Portugal, and other wine-growing countries, that the House should resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration a reduction of the same. Owing to the existing duties, the consumption of wine is decreasing; but a reduction of those imposts would have the effect of augmenting consumption, while it would improve the moral condition of the people. — The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER could not assent to the motion. Looking at the state of the revenue, and at the financial settlement for the year, it would be highly impolitic to remit these duties. The reduction in the consumption of wine was attributable mainly to a change in the habits of the upper classes. Unless the reduction of the duty on wines were carried to so low a point as to disturb the proportion between it and the duties upon other fermented beverages, it would be ineffectual in stimulating consumption to the required extent. To impose an *ad valorem* duty upon wine would be to open a door to fraud, which could not be prevented by any contrivance for determining the quality of wines.

After a brief and unimportant discussion, Mr. OLIVEIRA withdrew his motion.

#### REFORMATORIES.

Mr. BIGGS moved a resolution that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the propriety of granting sums in aid of reformatories for penitent females. From inquiries he had made, he found that the means fall infinitely short of the evil, and he proposed that an annual grant of public money should be made to stimulate private beneficence. — The SPEAKER said the consent of the Crown was necessary. — The motion, therefore, fell to the ground.

#### GENERAL BEATSON.

Colonel DUNNE moved for a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary at War and General Beatson, as to certain charges preferred against that officer. — This was refused by Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, who said that the inquiry is still pending, and that therefore it would not be judicious to produce the correspondence. — The motion was negatived.

#### CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION BILL).

On the motion that this bill be now read a third time, Sir GEORGE PEACHELL called attention to the continued traffic in slaves on the coast of Cuba. — Lord PALMERSTON said that, notwithstanding the slave trade at the Brazils might be considered as extinct, he was sorry to say, with regard to Cuba, that the Spanish Government, though always profuse in promises and liberal in orders, is not successful in having those orders executed. An efficient watch, however, will be established on the Cuba coast. Although a few cargoes have been landed, he believed that the Cuba slave trade is extremely small in proportion to what it formerly was. — The bill was read a third time and, with some amendments, passed.

#### LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Sir JOHN SHELLEY objected that the Hampstead-heath clause was omitted, and he added that, when in committee, he should propose to introduce it. — Mr. S. FITZGERALD opposed the second reading of the bill, which he moved to defer for three months. — The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he had no objection to the consideration of the clause referred to in committee. — The bill was supported by Mr. WHITEHEAD and opposed by Mr. HENLEY. The amendment was negatived, and the bill was read a second time.

Several bills having passed through committee, or been otherwise advanced a stage, the House adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, July 17th.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the FORMATION OF PARISHES BILL (the object of which is to amend and enlarge an act, passed some time ago, for enabling populous districts to be formed into parishes) was read a second time after a brief discussion.

On the motion for going into committee on the BISHOPS' RETIREMENT BILL, considerable discussion ensued, which, however, did not add materially to the arguments and statements made on Tuesday evening. The House ultimately went into committee, when all the clauses were agreed to.

#### CHARITIES BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. MOWBRAY strongly objected to the exemption of Roman Catholic charities from the control of the Charity Commissioners, and moved to defer the second reading of the bill for three months. — Mr. BAINES said the reason why those charities were exempted was that they were intended to be dealt with specially; but since he came into office he had not had time to consider that measure, and he asked the House merely to renew that act for another year. — Mr. HADFIELD supported the bill, from the operations of which Mr. BARROW trusted that county hospitals and asylums would be exempted. Touching this point, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the bill did not contemplate interference with such institutions. — Mr. SPOONER was satisfied with the explanation of Mr. Baines. — Mr. HENLEY thought the Government should give a distinct pledge that the subject of Roman Catholic charities should be legislated upon during next session. — Sir GEORGE GREY said the subject should receive his attention at an early period next session. — Finally, Mr. MOWBRAY withdrew his motion, and the bill was read a second time.

#### HOSPITALS (DUBLIN) BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. COWAN moved to defer the committee for three months. The tendency of the bill was to place these hospitals permanently as a charge upon the Consolidated Fund, and he did not see why Dublin should enjoy a privilege from which other large cities and towns are barred. — Mr. HORSMAN observed that the House had already decided upon the grant, and the object of the bill was to carry out its vote. — After some discussion, the amendment was negatived by 53 to 22, and the House went into committee on the bill, all the clauses of which were agreed to, though not without some resistance and verbal amendments.

#### MR. FITZGERALD WITHDREW THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL.

#### GENERALS BEATSON AND VIVIAN.

At the evening sitting, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL endeavoured to make some explanations in connexion with the affair between Generals Beatson and Vivian, and with reference to an allusion made by Mr. ROEBUCK to a motion of his on the subject which is to come on next Tuesday. — Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. HAMILTON, and Colonel FRENCH, however, interrupted Mr. Peel two or three times on the question of order; and at length the SPEAKER decided that the Under-Secretary for War was out of order in attempting at that time to address the House. The subject, therefore, dropped.

#### DECIMAL COINAGE.

In answer to Mr. HAMILTON, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the Commissioners on the Decimal Coinage question had taken various steps for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject referred to them; but they would not be in a position to make a report in sufficient time to admit of its being laid on the table in the course of the present session.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

Replying to another question by Mr. HAMILTON, the

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that there is always a large number of applications addressed to members of the Government when vacancies occur in the civil service, and that it is not necessary to adopt any steps to give further information on the subject.

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. HWADE inquired of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether measures would be adopted for further mitigating the laws imposing capital punishment in the colonies, in conformity with the laws imposing the same punishment in Great Britain?—Mr. LANOUCHANS said the law in the colonies does not materially differ from that established in the United Kingdom, except in three of our settlements. With respect to Ceylon and the West India Islands, it might be advisable to make some change; but, considering that the West Australian colonies have their own local legislatures, they of course must be the best judges of the extent to which capital punishments ought to be carried out, and he should decline to interfere with them.

#### PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In answer to Mr. HADFIELD, Lord PALMERSTON stated that at that late period of the session it was not thought by the Government desirable to press the House to come to a decision upon the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill; but it was their intention to introduce a bill upon the subject next session, excluding the clause contained in the present bill respecting the intermarriage of participes criminis.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION BILL.

On the question that this be considered in committee, Mr. HERBY BARKLEY moved, as an amendment, that the committee be deferred for three months. The bill which was sought to be continued had served no good purpose. Instead of being a measure of reform, it was conservative of corruption. In practice it had been found to be inoperative for any good purpose. Bribery, treating, intimidation, and the "screw" were as rampant as ever. Such a measure was worse than a pretence—it was a "false" pretence—and ought to be rejected.—Mr. CRAWFORD seconded the motion.—Mr. WILLIAMS thought the former bill had been only partially successful: Mr. INGRAM, on the contrary, looked on it as a great improvement on the former system.—Mr. TITE enumerated objections to the details of the present measure; and Sir GEORGE GREY having intimated that next session the Government would institute an inquiry into the operation of the former bill, Mr. BARKLEY withdrew his amendment, and the bill passed through committee.

#### VICE-PRESIDENT OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Sir GEORGE GREY remarked that the measure had been adopted in consequence of the strong opinion which had been expressed in Parliament in favour of appointing a Minister of Education.—Mr. HADFIELD urged objections, maintaining that the proposed Minister would confer no advantage on the cause of education. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.—The bill was supported by Mr. INGRAM, and, the amendment having been negatived without a division, it was read a second time.

#### JUDGMENTS EXECUTION, &c., BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Mr. WHITEHEAD objected to proceeding further at that late hour, and moved to defer the committee for three months. The motion was defeated by 51 to 39.—Mr. WHITEHEAD then again urged that the debate be adjourned; and ultimately the bill was withdrawn.

The Lords' amendments to the REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL were rejected by 46 to 81, in the midst of much cheering.

The House, by 40 votes to 81, refused to go into committee on the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP BILL.

Some other bills passed through committee, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

#### AMERICA.

CONGRESS continues to be occupied with the Kansas Question. Mr. Douglas has reported on the bill for the admission of that state into the Union. It provides for calling a constitutional election, to be held on the first Tuesday in November; five commissioners to be appointed to make the registration of the white male inhabitants residing in the territory. It is understood that the Senate will not adjourn till the bill is passed. In the House of Representatives, the bill to admit Kansas as a free state under the Topeka Constitution has been laid on the table by a majority of one. The skirmishing in Kansas still continues. The congressional investigation committee have closed their work. It is understood that the report will be made at once.

A riot occurred at a Filmore demonstration at Washington on the evening of the 30th ult. The mob was very violent, but was at length dispersed, and one or two arrests were made. Mr. Filmore has been making speeches as a candidate for the Presidency. At the American State Convention, held at Springfield on the 1st inst., in the case of the Worcester delegates, the majority has reported in favour of the Fremont list. Mr.

Cook, of Boston, for the minority of the committee, made a report in regard to the Worcester delegates, to the effect that they differ from the conclusions arrived at by the majority.

The trial of Brooks is indefinitely postponed, owing to the continued illness of Mr. Sumner.

The last advices from Buenos Ayres bring copies of the message of the Governor of the State to the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the recent negotiations for the arrangement of the foreign debt. The message announces that the Government of Buenos Ayres, seeing the necessity for satisfying the urgent demands of the English bondholders, has adopted a basis of adjustment suggested by the representative of the London committee, which they, the Buenos Ayres Government, admitted to be perfectly equitable. It has been framed, however, in accordance with the maximum resources of the country, and has not been accepted, except under protest, by the bondholders' commissioner, who insisted upon other concessions; to which the Government could not accede.

From Venezuela, accounts have been received of an outbreak against Monagas, which is alleged to have gone thus far entirely in favour of the insurgents, who are reported, however, to have seized two British schooners and to have killed two Englishmen. A statement has been published by the New York underwriters of the losses of American shipping during the half-year just ended. Those losses amount to nearly 3,200,000*l.*—a total said to be without parallel.

Walker, it is reported, has sent an agent to treat with San Salvador, but he was immediately sent back without effecting anything. It is said that Walker's headquarters are not really known. There is no communication between San Juan and Costa Rica. A number of Walker's men have arrived at Aspinwall in a miserable condition. The British ship Eurydice is still in port at San Juan. The Costa Rican army has been disbanded, and cholera is sweeping over the states. The city of Sacramento has repudiated part of its debt.

Several of the merchants and other citizens of New York have sent an address to Mr. Barclay, on the termination of his official functions, expressive of their cordial esteem and confidence.

The majority report of the Kansas Investigating Committee (says the *Times* New York Correspondent) has been published. The majority of the committee say that in the earliest stage of these proceedings, before the Kansas bill passed Congress, the lodges of a secret society were formed throughout the western part of the State of Missouri for the purpose of making Kansas a Slave State by force, if necessary. They then give the account of the invasions of the territory in detail at each successive election—how the Missourians crossed into the territory in armed bands hundreds strong the day or the day before each election—how they took possession of the polls, marching their men off in companies to the different points as it was supposed they would be wanted, in order to get complete control of every precinct—how they drove away the election judges appointed by the Governor and not friendly to their cause, pointing loaded rifles at their breasts, and giving them a few moments to decide between death and the abandonment of duty—how they pursued them with balls as they retreated—and how, with a violence, profanity, and brutality, given in coarse detail by the report, they took possession of the government of the territory and planted the Missouri laws there. The other side will probably impugn these statements.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

##### FRANCE.

The funeral of M. Fortoul, the late Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, was celebrated last Saturday with great pomp in the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin. "All the Ministers," says the *Times* correspondent, "a deputation of fifty senators, all the deputies present in Paris, the high dignitaries of the Church, and the entire corps of the University, attended it. A gun was fired every hour at the Invalides from seven o'clock until noon, when the procession left the hotel of the Ministry. A salute of fifteen guns was then fired, and another of fifteen guns at two o'clock, to announce the conclusion of the ceremony."

##### AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria was safely delivered of a female child last Saturday morning. In connexion with this event, an extensive amnesty has been granted to persons condemned for political offences. The confiscated property of many of the condemned Hungarians and Transylvanians is restored.

##### HANOVER.

The Hanoverian Ministry has experienced a great check in the Second Chamber, which has rejected the modifications of the Constitution of 1849, proposed by Government.

##### RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Michael has been betrothed at Wildbad to Princess Cecily, youngest sister of the Prince Regent of Baden.

Lord Wodehouse was received on the 4th inst. by the Emperor Alexander, in the Palace of Tsarskos-Selo, at a private audience. Before returning to St. Petersburg,

his lordship was driven in one of the state carriages through the grounds which surround the palace.

##### ITALY.

The suggestion for separating the spiritual from the temporal power of the Pope gains ground, especially in Italy, and men continue to talk and write about the transference of the chair of St. Peter from Rome to Jerusalem. The question is one of such singular interest, and, if settled in accordance with the wish recently expressed, might have so important an effect upon the state of Italy, and the complications arising from foreign occupation, that we are induced to make some further quotations from the pamphlet of the Abbé Michon. He remarks that the idea of removing the Papedom to Jerusalem has "so advanced at Rome, that last year the question of the separation of the temporal power was formally mooted in full consistory by one of the most eminent men of the Roman Church, Cardinal Marini, who in a remarkable address, to which no contradiction was given, declared that the temporal power attached to the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope was the great obstacle to the welfare of the Church. The Cardinal examined the question from every point of view. He dwelt particularly on the fact that Rome, being the first Power of the world in its spiritual character, had become by its connexion with temporal authority a paltry state of the fourth or fifth rank; that consequently this power only diminished its spiritual and moral greatness, and that the spiritual power did not in any degree exalt the petty sovereignty of which it supported the burden. Indeed, the Sovereign Pontiff is himself so much imbued with these ideas, that in the month of December, 1854, during the Convocation of the Bishops for the proclamation of the Immaculate Conception, and in a secret meeting at the Vatican, at which only the French Bishops were present, he expressed a wish to know from them if, in the event of being forced by political causes to quit his States, he could count on a friendly reception in France. It is hardly necessary to say what the answer was. "France, where so many sincere Catholics are still found, would be too happy to realize the engagement accepted in her name by our venerable Bishops." Further on, the Abbé states:—"In the course of the year 1855, while the war in the East was in all its force, and when a complication of affairs might be dreaded in Europe, this solution was proposed to the Pontifical Government. Complete liberty of action was guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff at Jerusalem; the means of maintaining in an honourable manner his high dignity were secured to him; while a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa would render the communication of the Papacy with Europe as rapid as from Rome itself." Several high authorities in the Catholic Church are quoted, to show that the Pope is at perfect liberty to transfer the seat of his spiritual government wheresoever he pleases. It is remarkable that none of the Ultramontane papers have noticed the Abbé's pamphlet.

According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, the Pope has ordered the reforms suggested by the Austrian Government to be carried out. This intelligence, however, is at war with that received from other sources.

"I have seen," says the *Times* Turin correspondent, "a letter from Rome of the 5th, which describes the parting of the Pope and the King of Naples on the beach at Porto d'Anzio, a few evenings before, as something quite melodramatic. The King, on taking leave, prostrated himself on the shingle his whole length, and fervently embraced his Holiness's feet, shedding tears the while, and humbly asking his blessing. This having been accorded, his Majesty took ship for his own dominions, where he knows well how to treat Churchmen after a very different style."

The Piedmontese Minister of War having addressed a report to the King, calling attention to the "completely defenceless" state of the eastern frontiers—a danger which has "particularly increased since Austria, in violation of the treaty of Vienna, has converted Piacenza into an immense fortress"—the King has issued a decree, which runs thus:—"The extraordinary outlay, in 1856, of 1,000,000 livres for the works of fortification to be erected round the city of Alexandria is hereby authorized. The conversion of the present decree into a law shall be proposed to Parliament at the opening of the next session. The Ministers of Finance and War are charged with the execution of the present decree."

The first regiment of Grenadier Guards in Naples has lately mutinied against its colonel. The troops being one day engaged in gymnastic exercises, two of them, one of whom was of gentle birth, requested of the master permission to repose, which was immediately granted. When the colonel of the regiment heard this, he ordered each of the two men to receive fifty lashes, which, in spite of all remonstrances, were inflicted on the offenders without the presence of a surgeon. Although one of the soldiers fainted under this treatment, the colonel still ordered the flogging to continue, even if the man should die under it. The corporal who flogged the man had ten lashes himself for not using sufficient strength in inflicting the blows. On the evening of the day, General Corné went to the barracks to inquire into the case, and whilst conferring with the colonel the soldiers mutinied and drove out the latter with cries of "Down with the savage!" Prince Francesco de Paola, inspector of the guard, afterwards ordered the whole



regiment to be placed under arrest on a charge of mutiny, into which it is generally believed that an inquiry will be instituted.

Some particulars of a most detestable series of outrages, committed by Austrian cavalry officers at Lodi, have been communicated by the *Daily News* Turin correspondent. The officers had been dining at an hotel, where they all got drunk, apparently to a state of madness. They then brought in several of the most infamous prostitutes of the town, with whom they conducted themselves in a manner too disgraceful to be particularized. They next throttled the master of the hotel, threw him on the ground, stripped him naked, walked round him, and, as they passed, subjected the corpse to indescribable indignities, the women looking on, and applauding. After this, they threw every bit of furniture out of the window. A young *employé*, who was in the hotel attending his mother, who was dangerously ill, requested them civilly to be quiet, mentioning the reason. They drew their sabres, and flogged him with the flat sides. They then went to the streets, where they beat and insulted all whom they met. Major Trubin, who formerly commanded the 6th battalion of the regiment Azeroldi, was grossly insulted; but he did not dare to complain, as no redress is ever given. Several military authorities were beaten and otherwise maltreated. At the Café dei Todeschi (German coffee-room), the outrages which they committed on the persons of men, women, and children, were of the most scandalous nature, while to those whom they did not absolutely ill-use, they made infamous proposals. They then went to the Cours de Porta Cremona, broke the windows, and laid hold of the young girls who were working in the shop of Madame Mamoli, first extinguishing the gas. The girls escaped screaming, and alarming the whole town. From here, these protectors of Italy and friends of order went to Madame Negri's millinery shop, and did the same; hence, to a barber's shop. Stripping him, they proposed he should shave himself in a peculiar manner. They then placed themselves before the balconies of the Ladies S. B. and M. C., uncovered themselves, and called the ladies infamous names. They seized a body of street musicians, took them to a disreputable house, made them play, guarded by one body of officers, while the other half were up-stairs, and so passed the greater part of the night. The musicians were punished by the police next day, and expelled the town; but, although these unparalleled atrocities took place as far back as the 4th of last May, and although the particulars have been sent to Vienna, no punishment has been awarded to the evil-doers, nor is it likely that any will be. The writer of the *Daily News* says he has these details on the best authority.

The Russian Minister at Naples is said to have expressed, in the most formal manner, his disapproval of the political persecutions which have been instituted at Naples, and to have addressed remonstrances to the King upon the subject, but unfortunately without effect.

A hundred persons were arrested a few days since by the police of Florence, on account of a tavern-keeper's opening supper, at which the company had the indiscretion to drink the health of Mazzini, and sing revolutionary songs. Not only all the guests, but their relatives and friends, were taken into custody. The police have been trying in vain, ever since May 28, to detect the persons who let off the fireworks on that day—the anniversary of the battle of Montanari.

The inauguration of the Rome and Frascati Railway took place on the 7th inst. with great solemnity.

The Governor of Narni (says the *Daily News* Roman correspondent) was assassinated in the town early on the morning of the 2nd inst. He had been spending the evening at a friend's house, playing at cards, and was returning home with his brother at about an hour after midnight, when he was met at the corner of a street by a man armed with a blunderbuss, who discharged it point-blank at him and lodged the contents in his abdomen and thighs. He had been only a few months at Narni, where he had rendered himself obnoxious to the people by his oppressive conduct and the violence of his political opinions.

#### SPAIN.

A revolution has burst forth in Madrid, and a ministerial crisis has occurred. Espartero having resigned the office of President of the Council, General O'Donnell, late Minister of War, was charged with the formation of a new Cabinet, which, after several ineffectual attempts, he succeeded in doing, the construction being as follows:—President, General O'Donnell; Minister of Justice, Luziaga; Minister of Finance, Cantero; Minister of Marine, Bayarri; Minister of Interior, Rios Rosas; Minister of Public Works, Collado; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pastor Diaz. Of these persons, Luziaga and Bayarri are known as friends of Espartero. They were not included in the combination first projected. This result was arrived at on Monday; and the city was then tranquil. But at night there was a rising; the populace were in arms, and there was sharp fighting in the streets between the insurgents and the troops. At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the fighting continued; but, up to that time, the Queen's troops, under Marshal O'Donnell, retained possession of the city, and

made head against the rebels. The insurgents, however, proclaimed a Republic, and continued to fight desperately. In the midst of these scenes, the Queen presented herself to the National Guard and to the troops of the garrison, and was well received. A suspension of hostilities was then agreed on, which was to remain in force till five o'clock in the evening; but General O'Donnell declared that, after that hour, the troops would act with the greatest vigour. On the following day (Wednesday), the rebellion was subdued. The Government then nominated a new municipality, and declared the whole peninsula in a state of siege. Twelve pieces of artillery belonging to the insurgents were in position in the Plaza Sevalda; but they were at length taken by the troops. No superior officer was killed during the fighting, and the wounded were not many. It was not known where Espartero was while these proceedings were going forward. In the evening of Wednesday, the Queen visited the wounded, and in the course of the afternoon the National Guard was disarmed. The garrison was reviewed on Thursday by the Queen and the King, and the metropolis and provinces appear for the present to be tranquil.

These events were preceded by several minor disturbances in various parts of the peninsula. The execution of some of the recent rebels had created an angry feeling. In several towns of Badajoz and Estramadura, disorders had broken out and been put down. At Valladolid, a great many incendiaries had been condemned to hard labour for life; at Rioseco, there were upwards of fifty in prison. In some parts of the province of Toledo, the growing crops had been set on fire. At Guardia, in that province, the National Guard turned out to assist in extinguishing a fire in the fields, and when they returned they found a large assemblage of the inhabitants, and especially of women, in the market-place, crying, "Down with the town does!" The assemblage was dispersed, but a good deal of agitation continued, and, in the province of Zamora, attempts were made to cause incendiary fires, but without success.

Five persons connected with the late insurrections have been shot. The Marquis de Montecastro, who was arrested for participation in the events in Castile and removed to Segovia, has been set at liberty, after undergoing an examination of four hours. A clergyman named Etreval, apprehended at Santander on a similar charge, has likewise recovered his liberty.

The *Gazette* publishes a new law on the doing away with the sinking fund. Cholera still prevails in Seville, but has not appeared at Cadiz, as reported.

#### GREECE.

The editors of the *Minerva*, who were imprisoned by the Minister of the Interior, have been restored to liberty pursuant to the order of the Tribunal of Athens. This order establishes that the secret circular attributed to the Greek Minister, relative to Mr. Smith O'Brien's journey, exists, and that, consequently, there was no sufficient reason to prosecute the journal for publishing it.

The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the diplomatic and consular agents of Greece, directing them to use their best endeavours to obtain the assistance of private capitalists towards redeeming, by means of drainage, &c., the vast tracts of waste, but fertile land now existing in the Hellenic peninsula.

The Ionian merchants settled at Patras have signed a petition to the English Government to send a vessel of war there for their protection.

#### TURKEY.

The *Journal de Constantinople* contains a proclamation ordering Sefer Pasha to cease all warlike operations against Russia, and enjoining that functionary either to return home or to renounce the Turkish service. The Lloyd's has established a direct service from Constantinople to Galatz, and from Odessa to Vienna. A subscription has been opened in Moldavia in favour of the sufferers by the inundations in France. The Russian consuls who were before the war at Salonica, Smyrna, Adrianople, and Belgrade, have been reinstated.

The Pacha of Aleppo has caused the Cadi of Marasch, and a hundred and fifty inhabitants of the town, to be arrested for the murder of the English agent. A great many of the residents have fled, and people await with impatience the arrival of troops in Syria, in the hope that they will prevent new insurrections.

The regiments of Bash-Bazouks which were in Syria have been disbanded by the English, who reserve to themselves the power to renew their engagement in any extreme case.

Kurdistan and Armenia are severely affected by famine as well as by a violent epidemic.

#### DENMARK.

The Governments of Prussia and Austria have remonstrated against the sale by Denmark of the State domains in the German duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. In so doing, it is alleged, he is violating the treaty of 1850.

#### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Some peasants have revolted in the district of Dumbowitz. The movement is caused by oppressive conduct on the part of a farmer from whom they had taken some land. A commission has been sent to the spot, as

well as a squadron of Wallachian cavalry to support the commission in any measures which it might deem advisable to order.

Detailed accounts are now published of the murder of the French soldier at Giurgevo by the Austrians. From these it would seem that the Austrians (who were twelve in number) forced open the door of the hut occupied by the Frenchmen (who were only two), but were held at bay with fixed bayonets for it is said nearly two hours, when one of the Germans took close and deliberate aim at the deceased, and shot him dead. The other Frenchman then surrendered.

The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia are definitively removed; and they are to be replaced by simple lieutenants, who are, however, not yet appointed. The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the line of frontier for Bessarabia, as adopted by the Congress, is impracticable. Two other lines will be submitted to the Allied Powers.

#### THE ORIENT.

##### ISTHMUS OF SUZ CANAL.

The following facts, relating to the projected canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, are gleaned from the Reports of the International Commission, edited by M. de Lesseps, and published by Effingham Wilson. It appears that the annual amount of traffic between Europe and the East, in 1853, was two million tons, conveyed in 4200 vessels, and valued at eighty-two millions sterling; more than one-half of which belonged to Great Britain alone, and since then her trade has increased by at least 100,000 tons a year. The distance from London to Ceylon via the Cape is 14,940 leagues; by a direct communication through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea it would be 7300 leagues. The length of a canal to connect these seas need not exceed seventy-five miles. The point of ingress on the Mediterranean is fixed at Port Said in the Gulf of Pelusium. Between the point of Damietta and Cape Casius, this bay has a breadth of fifty-five miles, by ten miles in depth. The bottom of the sea here exhibits a very gentle slope: for some distance from the shore it consists of fine sand, and beyond that of mud—in either case, excellent anchorage is afforded. The prevalent winds are from W. N. W., especially during the winter months; but the N. N. E. winds, though less violent, produce a heavier swell in the gulf. It is proposed to run out a jetty on the north side to a distance of 5876 yards, where a depth of five and a half fathoms is obtained, and on the south side 2812 yards, with a depth of four and a half fathoms. Lights will be placed at the heads of both jetties, and a signal-light at the Damietta point. Materials for the construction of the jetties can be procured from Cyprus and Scarpanto, or from quarries on the Asiatic coast. The width of the channel to be 450 yards. The excavation of the canal itself is not likely to be attended with any great difficulty or inconvenience. Labour is abundant and cheap, and for the purpose of supplying food and water for the army of excavators a small canal—also invaluable as a means of irrigation—would be brought through the land of Goshen as a preliminary measure.

On the other side of the isthmus two jetties will be run out into the roadstead, respectively 1800 and 1350 yards, commencing at a spacious basin from four and a half to six fathoms in depth, and comprising a superficial area of about fifty acres. The channel between this basin, or port, and the roadstead not to be less than 450 yards in width. The materials can be obtained from the neighbouring quarries of the Attika. The entrance of the roadstead is to be lighted by a floating beacon and a lighthouse, and the entrance of the port by a beacon. The roadstead itself is capable of affording safe anchorage to 500 vessels at a time, in two and a half to seven and a half fathoms water. It is approached from the sea by two deep and wide channels. The prevalent winds blow from the N. W., and from March to December almost exclusively. The Red Sea itself is by no means difficult of navigation if taken at the proper seasons of the year. For outward bound vessels it is favourable from the beginning of April to the middle of September, and for homeward bound from the middle of September to the middle of March. But the greatest objection to this route may be found in the monsoons, outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. In fact, the projectors of the scheme indirectly acknowledge that they anticipate success only from the universal adoption of the screw. In the canal itself the retarding effect of contrary or sluggish winds, might be counteracted by means of steam-tugs. But to overcome the opposition of winds that blow so steadily from one quarter, whether in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea, necessitates the permanent application of steam power.

The capital of the Company is fixed at eight millions sterling, in 400,000 shares of 20*l.* each: the chief office of the direction being in Paris.

##### INDIA.

An insurrection has broken out in Kimerdy, the most northerly province of the districts of Madras. It is a wild, rough, uncultivated locality, inhabited by Khonds and Sowahs, the latter of which tribes is at the bottom of the rebellion. The grievance consists in the arrest of one of their chieftains on a charge of dacoity. This man

escaped, fled among his own people, and stirred them up to resistance. Seven of the police have been killed; and soldiers, with artillery, are on their way to the scene of action, which is difficult to reach on account of the absence of roads. The Sowras allege that their deity has appeared to them in the shape of a brass image. Another rising among the Santals is also feared. From Oude, there are particulars of a little difficulty presented by the Rajah of Toolsepoore, a feudatory of the late king, who refuses to pay his rent to his new master, as he did formerly to his old. A force is being organized to proceed against him.

A violent burst of the monsoon at Bombay has removed all fears of want of water, rain having fallen to a great depth. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has published the first annual report of the working of the Indian electric telegraph. It appears that the total number of messages despatched during the year was 9971, one-third of which were sent by natives, whose confidence in the telegraph is great, and steadily increasing. The receipts have averaged upwards of 1000*l.* a month. All public works, the completion of which costs more than a thousand pounds, have been stopped by order of Government, out of fear of a financial crisis. The Bombay money-market, however, is easier, and the Bank in that city has reduced its rate of discount one per cent. all round.

## EGYPT.

Ibrahim Pacha, brother of the Viceroy, has just returned from Soudan. He has brought back with him the assassin of Ismail Pacha, his brother, who was put to death at Soudan many years ago. The Nigritian regicide has been pardoned, and has come to thank the Viceroy. This act of grace is not without its importance, as it will cause the return to Soudan of 30,000 or 40,000 men who sided with the murderer.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

## TRIAL OF WILLIAM DOVE.

The trial of William Dove for the murder of his wife by strychnine commenced at York on Wednesday, before Mr. Baron Bramwell. The High Sheriff had made precautionary arrangements to guard against the expected crowd, by causing barriers to be erected at the entrance to the court, and a strong body of police to be in attendance, in addition to the ordinary javelin men.

On being placed at the bar, Dove pleaded "Not Guilty" in a firm and collected tone of voice.

In appearance (says one account) he is a young man about thirty years of age, respectfully dressed and intelligent-looking without anything remarkable about him to attract observation. Another reporter states that he has a twitching of the eyelids, which gives a sinister expression to his face. Throughout the day, he appeared perfectly collected and self-possessed, and occasionally looked indifferent.

Mr. Overend, Q.C., Mr. Hardy, and Mr. L. H. Bayley, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Bliss, Q.C., Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Middleton, were for the prisoner.

The facts of this case were so fully narrated in the *Leader* at the time the case was before the magistrates and the coroner's jury, that it would be unnecessary to repeat them here. The chief testimony with respect to motive had reference to the prisoner's drunken habits, his violence to his wife, who upbraided him for his intemperance, and his threatening to "do her job for her," if she did not "mind her own business." A suspicious fact came out with respect to the obtaining of poison. Two or three days before Mrs. Dove's death, Mr. Morley's groom came out of the anteroom to the surgery, and he met Mr. Dove going into the surgery. At that time, there was no one in the surgery; and after he had watered his horses, the groom saw the gas at full height in the surgery. He then went into the surgery, and found Mr. Dove with the gas up, putting it down, and looking very much flurried. He said, "I have come to light my pipe." He was there twenty minutes alone, and he knew where the poison was.

One or two other additional facts were brought forward; as that, during his wife's illness, he ostentatiously asked some of his friends if they had not noticed that he was obliged to quit the sick-room, overcome by grief. On the night of the death, he told a Mr. Young, a confectioner, that his wife was gone, and that he wished he could weep, he was so excited; adding, "Oh, that last look of hers, how it haunts me!" After that, he went to a public-house, got two glasses of brandy-and-water, and said his wife was dead, and the doctors had told him she could not live, which was not true.

The object of the cross-examination was to show that Dove was under the influence of *delirium tremens*, and insane, and that he fancied himself haunted by fiends, and talked of having bartered his soul to the devil. The case for the prosecution closed on Thursday.

**MANSLAUGHTER.**—Joseph Dunn, a waiter at a public-house in the City, is now under remand at the Mansion House, charged with killing Richard Branscombe, an itinerant vendor of oysters, known as "One-armed Dick," by a blow of the fist. The deceased appeared to

be drunk and quarrelsome, and the waiter struck him. The inquest, which terminated in a verdict of Accidental Death, appears to have been held with great haste, and with a desire to hush up matters.

**A MOTHER'S TRAGEDY.**—A lamentable story was disclosed on a trial a few days ago at the Aylesbury Assizes, when Mary Ann Jones was charged with the murder of her infant child. She had been dismissed with the newly-born child from Lambeth workhouse on the 2nd of the present month. She walked all the way to Uxbridge on that day, and put up at a public-house, but was turned out by the landlady, who feared the child would die there. She then appears to have got another lodging, but on the following day the infant was found dead, apparently from the effects of laudanum. Before the coroner, the woman made the following statement:—"I have had a deal of trouble these last few months, and the anxiety of my other child; this is the first time that ever I committed any offence before the magistrates. I hope they will have mercy on me for the sake of my other child. I gave him a few drops, thinking to compose the child because he was so fretful. He sucked at the breast about two o'clock the next morning, but there did not seem to be anything for him. I did not think when I gave him the cordial that it would cause his death. I uncovered him at the night-house to warm him, but he seemed very cold. I did not leave the night-house till past three, and I think he died about four. I won't be positive sure. My arms were quite stiff with carrying him, and when I found he was gone, it gave me such a shudder I could not bear the thought of it." When called on for her defence at the trial, she said nothing. Lord Campbell, who undertook to watch the case in the prisoner's behalf, on account of her not being defended, and who was affected to tears, summed up for manslaughter, of which she was found Guilty. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

**ASSIZE CASES.**—William Brown, aged thirty-three, a returned convict, has been found Guilty, at Leicester, of the murder of Edward Woodcock, a tollgate-keeper, near Melton Mowbray, on the 19th ult. It will be remembered that the deceased was an old man, and that his grandson, a boy eight years old, was murdered at the same time. The evidence against Brown was entirely circumstantial. A pistol and a tobacco-stopper, which were left behind, were proved to be his; some of his clothes, imperfectly washed, and with spots of blood on them, were found a day or two after the murder in some weeds; he was proved to have made inquiries into old Woodcock's habits a few days previously; footprints were traced to a spot near the toll-gate where he had been seen pulling off his shoes on the evening of the crime; and the next day he was met dressed in different clothes to those he had previously worn. On being apprehended, he gave contradictory accounts of himself; and he now protested his innocence. He was sentenced to death.—Samuel and Susannah Barratt, man and wife, and Elizabeth Barratt, their daughter, have been found Guilty at Bedford of the manslaughter of Helen Barratt, also the daughter of the two elder prisoners. The case was one of starvation and perpetual ill-usage, and was described in the *Leader* in the early part of last April. The man, as being the least culpable, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and the women to four years' penal servitude.—Edward Stafford has been Acquitted of a charge of administering certain noxious drugs to Ellen Robinson, a young woman whom he had seduced, his object being to procure abortion. The acquittal was received with shouts of approbation, both within and without the court.—Mark Antony Johnson, and Edward Watson, have been tried at York for a burglary at the house of a Mr. Birtles, accompanied with great violence, on the 14th of last March. The facts appeared in this journal at the time. They were found Guilty, but sentence was deferred.—John Spencer and Mary Ann Davidson were found Guilty at York of setting fire to a haystack belonging to a Mr. Denison, who had refused to employ them.—John Murdock and John Wright, the latter a boy, were tried at Lewes for the murder of James Wellard, the keeper of the gaol at Hastings, on the 10th of last March, under circumstances which have already appeared in this journal. The grand jury having ignored the bill against the younger prisoner, the jury at once returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The defence on the part of the other was that he did not mean to kill Wellard, but only sought to make his escape, and that the keeper, under feelings of excitement and alarm, may have had an apoplectic fit, and not have been strangled, as alleged. The jury found him Guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on the ground that they believed his intention was not to kill the keeper. He was sentenced to death; on which, with much emotion, he turned round to the people in the court, and exclaimed, "There's a lesson for you!"—Henry Vallier, an old man, was acquitted at the same Assizes of a charge of cutting and wounding his son. It appeared that the son lived in a very immoral way in the father's house, and that he was told to leave. Refusing to do so, the father struck the son on the head with a sword; but the wound was of a very trifling description.—Hannah Beecroft, a young woman, was tried at York, on a charge of murdering her newly-born illegitimate infant by throwing it

down a privy. She was found Guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—Elizabeth Empsall, at the same Assizes, has been found Guilty of a charge of ill-using her illegitimate daughter, aged nine years. The poor child was nearly starved, kept half naked, deprived of rest at night, beaten with a poker and other heavy instruments, and confined in a coal-cellar. On one occasion, her head was cut with a carving-knife; and she appears to have suffered most prolonged ill-treatment, and to have been nearly killed. The woman was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.—John Phipson, a nailer, has been found Guilty, at Worcester, of the manslaughter of Elizabeth Milwood, another nailer. The act appears to have been done in a fit of passion, and partly by accident. The sentence was a fortnight's solitary imprisonment.—David Davis pleaded Guilty to a charge of causing the death of Mary Pardoe. He was condemned to two years' imprisonment.

**POISONING AT SOUTH SHIELDS.**—A woman has killed herself with arsenic at South Shields. She administered some of the same poison to her two children, who were fortunately recovered. A quarrel with her husband is said to have been the cause of the crime.

**ANOTHER LADY THIEF.**—Jane Hampton, an elderly woman, of lady-like appearance, and said to be a person of property, was charged at the Southwark police-office, on Monday, with stealing two books, one of which was a *Life of William Palmer*, from a book-stall at the London Bridge terminus of the Brighton Railway. The offence having been proved, Mr. A. Beckett asked her if she preferred being sent for trial, or having the case summarily disposed of. She elected the latter, and pleaded Not Guilty. A female friend was called for her defence; but the witness could merely speak to the fact of the prisoner being a person of some property and respectably connected. Mr. A. Beckett again asked her whether she would not rather be tried at the sessions: if he was to deal with the case, she must plead Guilty. On this she exclaimed, in an imploring tone,—"I don't want to be tried at the sessions. I am guilty, and I will take my punishment now." She was committed for two months with hard labour.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Cornelius Urell, clerk to Messrs. Barnes and Co., of Fenchurch-street, has been charged before Sir James Duke, at Guildhall, with robbing his employers of six bills of exchange, amounting altogether to nearly 2000*l.* An officer of the City detective police called on the prisoner, and asked him if he could give any information concerning a letter which had been stolen from Messrs. Barnes's office, and also whether he had been out with two young men who were suspected of having taken it. To both these questions Urell replied in the negative, and accounted for his absence from the office of his employers that day, by stating that he had been engaged clearing some goods from the West India Docks. A day or two afterwards, the detective officer called again at the prisoner's lodgings and took him into custody, upon which he delivered up three 100*l.* bank-notes, and said that he had buried the gold on the bank of the river Lea between Hackney and Bow. They accordingly proceeded to the spot, accompanied by one of the principals of the firm of Messrs. Barnes, and the prisoner then took from underneath two stones a bag of gold containing 209*l.* On their way to the station-house, Urell made a full confession of the whole transaction, and stated that he had afterwards destroyed all the exchange bills but one. He has been committed for trial.

**EARLY DEPRAVITY.**—Three young men, known to the police as suspected characters, and two girls, who, though only sixteen years of age, have pursued a life of profligacy for the last three years, were charged at Bow-street with being concerned in a garrotte robbery, committed on the person of Frederick Abé, a German. Missing his way at night, he asked for information of the girls, who said they lived in his street, and would take him there. They took him, however, to Charles-street, Drury-lane, when the three men sprang out on him, nearly strangled him, and beat him severely, finally running off with his watch and money. They were all committed for trial; on which the girls burst into loud fits of crying, and protestations of innocence.

**A BOY'S MONEY-BOX.**—Two boys were charged at Bow-street with creating a disturbance in Drury-lane, and assaulting the police. In the course of examination it came out that one of them had just been discharged from Reading Gaol. He was asked how he obtained the money then in his possession. He answered, "I had five sovereigns before I went into the gaol, and I swallowed them just before I reached the prison gates." Mr. Henry: "Then, where did you retain them afterwards?" Boy: "In my stomach." (A laugh.) Mr. Henry: "What! for fifteen months?" Boy: "No; I recovered them a day or two after, and kept them concealed till my time was up, and then I swallowed them again." Both boys were committed for a month.

**MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.**—Charles M'Andrew has been sentenced to twenty months' hard labour for a robbery and assault, of a very violent nature, on the police; and Michael Ryan, for a similar offence, has been condemned to hard labour for eighteen months.—John Palmer, a ticket-of-leave man, Henry Drywood, and John Price, were indicted for an assault with brutal violence on William Barry. They had all been drinking at public-



houses, and a quarrel ensued, ending in the attack on the prosecutor. The three prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

**A RUFLIAN.**—Mr. Robert Dye, parish clerk, was accosted on Saturday night, in Foster-lane, City, by a man who said that he was starving, and that he must and would have money. On being refused relief, the ruffian threatened that he would charge Mr. Dye with a felony, and, following him to his house, he seized his umbrella, and swore he would not give it up unless he had two shillings. Mr. Dye, being very much alarmed, went into the house to get the money, but, on returning, found that the man had gone. He communicated with the police, and subsequently the man called at his house to inquire his name. Being, on the occasion of a second call, asked in, Mr. Dye kept him in conversation while the police were sent for; and in the interval he repeated his threat. In the end, he was given into custody, and has been committed for trial by Alderman Carroll.

**A DOUBLE MARRIAGE.**—The Rev. Richard Meux, perpetual curate of Cowley, has been tried at the Oxford Assizes on a charge of remarrying a man and his wife who had previously been married at a Dissenting chapel, and with omitting to publish banns or license. Baron Alderson said he did not think a legal offence had been proved, and the jury, therefore, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

**POOR RELIEF IN ST. PANCRAZ.**—An inquest has been held at Hampstead on the body of Anne Greening, the widow of a builder, who drowned herself owing to want and to the neglect of the parish officers. The jury appended to their verdict a censure of the two relieving officers, and an expression of dissatisfaction at several of the parish arrangements. Decayed and respectable parishioners, it seems, are classed with vagrants and casual poor, and persons seeking in-door relief cannot be admitted after a very early hour of the evening.

**AN ENTHUSIAST IN HIS TRADE.**—A sailor, under the influence of liquor, having strayed into a public-house at Horsleydown, attracted the attention of a man named James Callaghan, who, with another ruffian, designed to rob him. The sailor appeared to understand this, and therefore asked the landlady to lock him up in some place of safety, where he might sleep for a short time. She did so, when Callaghan demanded the key, and, upon being refused, knocked the woman down, and severely ill-used her. Her cries for assistance brought her husband to the spot, who was in turn assaulted by the ruffian, by whom he was kicked and bitten. Callaghan was committed for three months.

**A STRANGE STORY.**—Some singular statements have been made before the Worship-street magistrate by a Mr. John Weakley, a brush manufacturer in High-street, Whitechapel, and his apprentice, a youth about sixteen years of age. The lad, while out transacting some business of his master's, was met by a gentleman with a thick beard and moustache, who, jumping out of a gig, asked him to hold his horse, while he went into a shop. The boy did so, and the gentleman, when he returned, said he had no change with which to pay him, but invited him into his gig to ride to a certain place where he could obtain silver. As they were riding along, the gentleman said he was a perfumer, and asked the lad if he liked perfumes. On his replying that he did, the stranger placed a scent-bottle to his nose, and immediately he became insensible. How long he continued in that state he did not know, but he thought it must have been several hours, as it was quite dark when he came to himself. He then found that he was in the hands of two men, who were pulling him out of the gig in a lane, evidently some distance in the country. He resisted being dragged out of the gig, and called out for help, on which one of the men seized him by the neck and threatened to kill him if he made any more noise; but he struggled and fought vigorously, and, having severely bitten the man who held him, he was let go. He then ran away, pursued by the men, whose footsteps he would hear behind him, but whom at length he evaded by throwing himself down in a dry ditch, where he remained concealed till morning, his pursuers having apparently lost him and given up the chase. Afterwards he got out of the ditch into an adjoining field, but felt so faint and exhausted that he threw himself down and slept for several hours, and, on being roused by some men at work in the field, was told by them that he was about six miles beyond Highgate. He knew nothing of the road, but the men directed him the way he should take, and, on getting back to his master, he informed him of everything that had taken place. Mr. Weakley gave the boy a high character (based on a knowledge of him for five years) for truthfulness and honesty; and the magistrate advised that the matter should be placed in the hands of the police.

**AFFRAY NEAR NEWCASTLE.**—A furious riot has recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne, between a party of Orangemen and a large body of Irish Ribbonmen, in consequence of which upwards of sixteen of the former have been severely injured, and it is also supposed that one or two of them have been killed. On the day of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, several men belonging to the Protestant Association of Orangemen assembled at Gateshead for the purpose of marching in procession from that town to Newcastle. After proceeding some way, they were joined by another party of Orangemen, with whom they passed over the bridge across the Tyne towards the

Felling, where a third body of Orangemen was waiting to join them. Before they could reach their new companions, however, they perceived advancing towards them several hundred Ribbonmen, all of whom were armed with deadly weapons, consisting of swords, pistols, bludgeons, and "morgan rattlers." One man had a scythe, which he flourished over his head. On seeing this formidable body approaching, the Orangemen halted, and one of their party advanced to the Ribbonmen, and requested them to allow the others to pass peaceably onward, urging as a motive that, on St. Patrick's day, when the Irishmen walked, they were not molested or assaulted by any of the Orangemen. The Ribbonmen, however, cried out, "You shall never go on. Death, or turn back again!" Finding themselves thus menaced, and being unarmed, and considerably overmatched by their opponents in point of numbers, the Orangemen turned about, with the intention of walking quietly back again to Gateshead; but they had no sooner done so, than the entire body of Ribbonmen rushed forward with a savage yell, and commenced attacking them. The Orangemen fled precipitately, but many of them were knocked down by their enemies, while others were severely wounded by the firing of pistols. The Irishmen for some time dealt their blows right and left at random, in consequence of which several persons who were merely witnesses of the affray, and unconnected with either party, got seriously hurt. Although many of the Ribbonmen are well known, the police have as yet only succeeded in apprehending two of them; the Gateshead and county authorities, however, are on the alert to prevent any further disturbances of the kind taking place.

**CHARGE AND COUNTERCHARGE.**—A serious disturbance arose in Britannia-street, City-road, some few weeks ago, the particulars of which have only just come before the magistrate. Thomas Brown, who has lately returned from the Crimea, where he served as one of the Army Works Corps, was drunk and disorderly, and a policeman who interfered was assaulted, the man observing that murder should be done, for that either he or the constable should be killed. The officer then tried to take him into custody, and a fierce struggle ensued. The policeman, being greatly injured, drew his staff, and struck Brown several times, knocking him down, or being himself felled, over and over again. The mob sided with the prisoner, and the constable was so dreadfully maltreated that a tradesman took him into his shop, and was obliged to put up his shutters to keep out the crowd, who had by this time rescued the original offender. Herbert, the policeman, appeared on Tuesday at Worship-street, to give evidence. He was in a very feeble state, and it appeared that he had been kicked in the abdomen by Brown, and also on the ribs, head, and face. He will not be able to return to duty, and is utterly ruined in health. The defence was a counter-charge of brutality on the part of the officer, who will be prosecuted by the prisoner's counsel. Brown was committed for trial.

**ASSAULT.**—A bricklayer, named Joseph François Gobel, has been examined before the Clerkenwell magistrate on a charge of stabbing Charles Chadwick and Daniel Livingstone. The latter, who appears to have received by far the greatest injuries, was a fellow-labourer of the prisoner, who is a Frenchman. One morning they quarrelled in front of a public-house in Somers Town, when Gobel asked Livingstone to pay him some money he owed. Livingstone paid him, and then attempted to go away, but was detained by Gobel, when the men again got quarrelling. During this second disagreement, Gobel pulled out a knife and inflicted six wounds (each nearly an inch in length) on Livingstone's back, chest, and thigh. Chadwick, who happened to be on the spot, was likewise stabbed in the back. An alarm being raised, two police constables arrived, and, while one of them took Gobel into custody, the other went with Livingstone to a surgeon. The wounded man is going on favourably. The prisoner, who stated that he could not speak English, was remanded for the attendance of an interpreter, and also until the result of Livingstone's wounds should be known.

**HOW TO TREAT DEBTORS.**—A correspondent supplies us with the facts of a piece of tyranny and spite recently committed upon an unfortunate debtor. A coachmaker from a large manufacturing house set up for himself, but failed, and was unable to pay his rent. He is old, but has a large family, and the youngest of his children is only nine months old. His landlord came to turn him out of his house, and, in his despair, the poor wretch nailed up the doors and windows. The authorities, however, broke through, seized him, and dragged him forth. But the most disgraceful part of the story remains to be told. A large crowd gathered round the debtor, kicked and cuffed him, and pushed him along. Our correspondent adds that he has been many years in India, but that he never saw such brutal conduct. As the case stands, and unless there are some strong facts on the other side, of which the writer has not been informed, nothing can exceed the infamy of the transaction.

**WOMAN-BEATING.**—John Maidman has been committed to the House of Correction for six months for a savage attack on his wife, in the course of which he stabbed her under the left eye with a knife. He has been in the habit of ill-treating her for the last seven

years.—A similar case has come before another magistrate. The poor victim was so dreadfully used that she jumped out of window. The man was sent to prison.

**CAMBERWELL FAIR.**—The riotous character of the proceedings at Chamberwell Fair, the only one of the suburban fairs now held, has induced the police to apply at the Lambeth office for a summons against the lords of the manor to show their right and title to hold the fair.—The gentlemen in question admitted that they had no right, and the fair was therefore suppressed.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

THE accounts of the trade of the manufacturing districts for the week ending last Saturday, show general steadiness. The Manchester market has been without alteration. At Birmingham, although the price of manufactured iron has been maintained, a reduction of 7s. 6d. per ton has been adopted in pig iron, as compared with the commencement of last quarter. The sudden decline in copper which occurred last week has been followed by an equally unexpected reduction in tin. At Nottingham the export trade is usually dull at this period, but the home demand has been very good. In the woollen districts there has been a fair business at firm prices, and the Irish linen-markets maintain a healthy appearance.—*Times*.

The shipwrights' strike at Milwall continues to furnish matter for the decision of the Thames magistrate. Two men were on Saturday brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with violating their contract with Messrs. Young, Magnay, and Co., shipbuilders. The defence was that the contract was signed under the influence of a misrepresentation, it having been stated, according to the men's counsel, that the strike was over, and that the union men had gone in. This was not the case; and, had they known it was not, the accused would have refused to sign, as they desired to support, not to oppose the shipwrights on strike. Brown, the man employed by the firm to get the contract made, admitted that he had told a falsehood, to the extent of saying that ten men had returned, when none had gone back. Mr. Yardley said the contract had clearly been signed under a misrepresentation, and the men were accordingly discharged.

An audacious fraud—for such it seems to have been—was practised on Tuesday afternoon on the Stock Exchange, with a view to depreciating the shares of the Riga Railway. The price of the shares, at the commencement of business, was about 5½ premium; but rumours were speedily spread that certain Greek houses had received telegraphic despatches to the effect that no convention had ever been executed with the company by the Russian authorities. In consequence of this statement, the shares fell rapidly to 3 premium. The directors, however, did their best to nullify the report by exhibiting to inquirers all the formal documents connected with the concern, and by protesting that they had received no information to warrant the current rumours. Subsequently, the shares recovered in some degree, though not entirely. It is stated that the reports were fabricated for speculative purposes.

#### IRELAND.

**MR. JAMES SADLER.**—It is stated (says the *Times*) that the tales of Mr. James Sadler's flight in a yacht, and subsequent pick-up by an emigrant ship in the Irish Channel, are the merest stretches of fancy. It is now said the delinquent took his passage, like ordinary honest men, on board one of her Majesty's mails at Kingstown about three weeks since, and was recognized at the pier by two gentlemen who were familiar with his personal appearance, and who, to make assurance doubly sure, followed him into the steamer, and saw him take his place among the passengers with an air of the easiest nonchalance and most perfect innocence.—An order appears in the *Gazette*, from the Master in Chancery, directing that a call of forty shillings per share should be made on Mr. Wilson Kennedy for one hundred Tipperary Bank shares, and on Mr. Vincent Scully, as the holder of seven hundred shares.—Three heavily laden drays arrived in Carlrow on Friday week from Tipperary. They were stated to be the property of the fugitive member for Tipperary, and were on the route to the Irish metropolis.—At the Limerick Assizes, an action of ejectment was brought by Patrick Fitzgerald against James Sadler. It appeared from the statement of the case that the grass had been cut green and unripe off the lands held by the defendant; that the house was knocked down, and the stones with which it was erected taken off. The defendant was not represented by counsel, and the jury having found for the plaintiff, Baron Greene made an order for immediate execution.—An injunction has been obtained from the Master of the Rolls to restrain James Sadler, or any of his servants or agents, from selling or disposing of any part of his property.

**THE MUTINY AT NENAGH.**—The Rev. Mr. Scanlan, the clergyman whose intercession on the occasion of the late mutiny had so excellent an effect, has written to the local journal, to expulate, in some degree, the conduct of the men. He calls attention to the hardship of depriving the men of their clothes, and of proposing to pay their bounty at the rate of five shillings a quarter, instead of letting them have the whole amount at once; and he asserts that the greater part of the regiment had

on participation in the disturbances. "All the while, from the beginning, not one of any note among the soldiers favoured the proceeding, and, by all, the greatest personal respect was evidenced towards the colonel and the officers, the clamour for the bounty making the entire cause, and all the exception. I have no hesitation, then, in saying that to deal with this regiment on terms different from other militia regiments would be to proceed upon a false assumption." Several additional particulars with respect to the insurrection of the Limerick Militia have been published. Lord Dunalley, who took a conspicuous part in attempting to quell the disturbance, has addressed a letter to the *Norfolk Guardian*, correcting some inaccuracies, and conveying the impression that the men had been very nearly induced to pursue a peaceable course of remonstrance when the news of the troops being near the town again excited them to action. According to other accounts, the regulars only fired after receiving a galling fire from the militia for a long while; and, having stormed the barracks, they did not discharge another shot. The wounded are going on favourably. About ninety of the Tipperary Militia are confined in the county gaol.

**THE MURDER OF MRS. KELLY.**—The trial of George Stevens and James Bannon, for the murder of Mrs. Kelly, has been postponed till next spring assizes.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.**—The accident which Lord Hardinge met with in the course of last week, and which appears to have resulted from an apoplectic attack, has rendered it expedient that he should not return to the fatigues of office. He has therefore resigned, and the Duke of Cambridge has been appointed his successor. Lord Hardinge is progressing towards recovery. A farewell address to the army has been issued by the late Commander-in-Chief. It consists chiefly of a eulogium on the conduct of the troops during the Crimean campaign. The Duke of Cambridge has also issued an address of the usual formal nature.

**THE ITALIAN LEGION.**—We have reason to believe (says a military contemporary) that 1500 or 1800 of the Italian Legion, now at Malta, will proceed to Buenos Ayres as military settlers, the Government of the Argentine Republic being anxious for their services. Proposals have been made to locate them in that country, and give each a habitation or farm, where they can acquire independence and plenty.

**THE GERMAN LEGION at Constantinople** was reviewed on the 2nd inst., previous to its departure, by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

**EMIGN ROBERTS.**—The result of the late court-martial at Edinburgh is that Ensign Roberts has been declared "fully and honourably acquitted" of the charge on which he was tried, of having received an insult from Sir R. Clifton without taking steps in his own vindication. The sentence of the Court has been formally approved by the Queen, and was read on Saturday to the officers of the 92nd Regiment by Major Sutherland, the officer in command.—*Scotsman*.

**THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE IRISH MILITIA.**—The grand jury of the county of Longford have adopted certain resolutions, calling the attention of the Lord Lieutenant to the necessity of dismembering the militia regiments with great caution. They assert "That there is every reason to believe that many of the men have no homes or relations to return to, from the extensive emigration which has taken place throughout the county. That, to dismember men thus, without homes to return to, or wages to support them, would be, in our opinion, not only unjust and impolitic, but tending to endanger the peace of our country, and arrest that prosperity we are happy to believe is now existing."

**REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.**—The Queen on Monday reviewed at Woolwich the whole of the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery recently returned from the Crimea. There were upon the ground 3500 men, 2450 horses, and 92 guns, of which 18 belonged to the Horse Artillery and the remainder to the field batteries. The troops were drawn up in contiguous columns of batteries, the line extending from the deep fence which bounds the Parade to that portion of Shooter's-hill which skirts the Dover-road—a distance of something like 1000 yards. The majority of the guns were of 9lb. calibre, with 24lb. howitzers; but there were four batteries of 16-pounders, and a howitzer battery of 32-pounders, which did some service at the battle of the Tchernaya. This fine park of artillery was ranged precisely as on a field of battle, the guns in front, and the tumbrils and ammunition waggons in lines three deep in the rear. The review occupied about an hour and a quarter. The Queen was received at Woolwich by General Sir W. F. Williams, Commandant of the garrison.

**A HARD CASE.**—Mr. Shearman, late paymaster Royal Dragoons, has written to the *Times*, to complain of certain treatment by which he has been victimized. He states:—"My brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Shearman, having been killed in the action in the Quarries (on which occasion I was serving with his regiment as a volunteer), I forwarded on the 12th of June, 1855, a second application, requesting to be reappointed a combatant officer, and also to resign my appointment, in compliance with the intimation given in the reply to my former solicitations, namely, 'As a paymaster, you are

ineligible for promotion. You would first have to resign your appointment.' Having resigned the paymastership, I discontinued providing the suttees, and, in obedience to an order from the War-office, received on the 3rd of August, 1855, I handed over the regimental accounts to a committee the following morning. Returning to England, I waited upon the Military Secretary to personally urge my request, and was informed by that officer that no paymaster would be promoted (one has been), and regretted that their reply should have caused me to resign." Ultimately, he obtained half pay as subaltern, and active employment was refused him, both at the Horse Guards, and at the War Office, neither department acknowledging his nineteen years' service in various climates.

**LOSS OF A LIVERPOOL STEAMER.**—The Spartan steamship, Milburn, from Balaklava for Deptford, with troops, struck on the Cane rocks on the 5th instant, at ten P.M. Three steamers were sent from Malta to her aid. No lives were lost.

**THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.**—The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot on Wednesday. The Crimean troops presented a splendid appearance; and the fineness of the day added to the imposing character of the scene. The German infantry and cavalry greatly distinguished themselves. As on the occasion of the Naval Review at Spithead, the members of the two Houses of Parliament were ill provided for, and were unable to get a good place for seeing the spectacle.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen held a Chapter of the Garter on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, for the investiture of Earl Fortescue and Viscount Palmerston with the insignia of that order.

**GENERAL WILLIAMS** was entertained last Saturday at a grand banquet given by the Reform Club. The chair was occupied by the Attorney-General. In his after-dinner speech, Sir W. F. Williams said he had hope for Turkey if "a high tone" were adopted towards her, and she were told that she must reform her institutions, and eradicate that plague-spot of corruption which has been her ruin. Referring to his recent election for Calcutta, the baronet said that it was only on the two questions of our military system and the state of the East that he entered Parliament. He added:—"I hope I do not flatter myself when I say, I believe that I am looked upon by the people of England with a certain degree of respect and—perhaps I may presume to add—affection (*hear, hear*); and the expression of my convictions at suitable opportunities may be of some little service. At the same time, I feel equally confident that, if I venture to dabble in things which I don't understand—if I once attempt to go beyond my depth—that instant I shall forfeit all the influence I have acquired."

**THE FIRE AT BOLTON.**—The mills of Mr. Joseph Ainsworth, cotton-spinner at Bolton, have been destroyed by fire. The mills were three in number, and the fire was first discovered in a storeroom, containing some valuable cotton, under the carding-room. Many of the workpeople resided in cottages near the property, and were prompt in rendering aid on the alarm being given, but the spread of the flames was too rapid to be obstructed. Six fire-engines were brought to bear upon the conflagration, but without effect, and the only portions of the extensive premises which were saved were a detached scutching-room and an engine-house. There was a large stock of Sea Islands cotton in them, which was very costly, and the total loss is estimated at about 45,000*l.*, which is almost wholly covered by insurances. Unfortunately, nearly five hundred workpeople will be thrown out of employment by this calamity.

**GOVERNMENT ARTIZANS AND THE INCOME-TAX.**—The Commissioners of Assessed Taxes for the Greenwich district, consisting of Mr. Thomas Lewin and Mr. J. Sutton, were occupied nearly two hours last Saturday in hearing appeals against assessments to the income-tax made upon nearly one hundred of the artisans employed at Deptford Dockyard. In support of these appeals, the Hon. G. Denman, barrister, appeared, and stated that a demand had been made upon those mechanics employed in Government establishments whose incomes amounted during the past year to 100*l.* and upwards. This, he contended, was not only an unjust demand upon the men, but a great hardship, as it was only by long continued labour—in fact, by "overtime," as it is termed—that such an amount had been received as wages; and, before any liability could attach to them to pay the tax, he submitted that, according to the act of Parliament, the average income of each for three years must be taken. This had been the decision of the commissioners at Chatham and Sheerness, and if acted upon in the present cases not one would be found liable. After a brief consultation, the commissioners decided that the principle of the average of three years' income should be adopted, thus rendering the present demands not payable. The court was crowded with mechanics, anxious to learn the decision.

**THUNDERSTORM.**—A storm of rain, lightning, and thunder, of very great violence, passed over Hartlepool last Saturday evening. A singular phenomenon was observed during its continuance. After several of the lightning flashes—or rather simultaneously with them—

there appeared small detached portions of the electric fluid, which shot up into the air in a manner similar to rockets. No lives were lost, nor did any great damage to property ensue.—The metropolis was visited on Tuesday night with a very violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which lasted several hours. The lightning, for a considerable time, was incessant; and the rain, which was accompanied by hail, was of most extraordinary violence. The market gardeners' grounds have suffered a good deal; but no lives were lost.

**SURREY GARDENS.**—The "inauguration festival" of these gardens, under their new management, has been proceeding through the greater part of the present week. It commenced on Tuesday, when the *Messiah* was performed in the morning by a thousand singers, &c., in the large music-hall, and in the evening there was a concert. The performers include the highest names of the day, and are under the direction of the perennial Julian.

**A LADY CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.**—Mrs. Church, the wife of a gentleman farmer in the West of England, and Harriet Pettifer, her cook, were tried at Winchester for the manslaughter of James Deacon, a boy ten years of age, who lived in Mrs. Church's service. The boy was idle and wayward, and one day the cook, at Mrs. Churchill's command, beat him very severely. A few days after, he died of effusion on the brain. It seemed, however, that the boy had come in covered with mud a day or two before the beating, and it was suggested that he might have fallen and bruised his head. The evidence was not sufficient to prove that the blows he had received caused the effusion on the brain, while, on the other hand, it was shown that Mrs. Church was generally very kind to him. Both prisoners were therefore acquitted. Mrs. Church, who was visibly affected during the trial, fainted at its conclusion.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—The report of the Leeds' committee with respect to public executions has been issued. The committee is of opinion that the immense mass of the evidence is in favour of private executions, and they therefore recommend that in future the sentence of death should be carried into effect within the precincts of the prison, in the presence of a certain number of witnesses, and "that the exact time of the execution be made known to those without, as, for instance, by the tolling of a bell, which shall cease at the moment of execution, and the hoisting at the same time of a black flag."

**THE CROPS.**—A prevalence of rains and cold winds in several parts of the country during the week ending last Saturday, has had a somewhat damaging effect on the wheat, barley, hay, and other crops. The wheat is "laid" in many places, and from the neighbourhood of Doncaster there are rather gloomy accounts. But it does not appear that any very general mischief is effected; a few days of sunny weather, it is anticipated, will set matters to rights.

**THE WESTERN FISHERIES.**—The mackerel fishery on the Devon and Cornish coasts is now drawing to a close. The season has not been, on the whole, so successful as usual, although many boats have made large captures.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—A fire broke out between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday morning on the premises of Mrs. Albion, a waterproof clothing maker, in Rupert-street, Whitechapel. The fire commenced in the bottom of the house, through the breaking of a bottle of naphtha, and a man named William Norris, who was working in the ground floor, immediately ran out of the room and fastened the door, though at that time Mrs. Albion was in the apartment. Her clothes speedily caught fire, and, when at length rescued, she was greatly injured. She expired shortly afterwards at the London Hospital. A man also had his clothes set in flames, and fell down exhausted in the street.

**THE "BOY JONES,"** who has just turned up again at Plymouth, was sent on board a man-of-war, in the Mediterranean, after his continual intrusions into Buckingham Palace. He was often in disgrace on board, but while his ship was off Athens he had behaved well, and had leave to go on shore. He was not long there, however, before he was apprehended in King Otho's Palace.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A youth, named Walter Fairry, one of the servants of St. Peter's College, Radley, near Abingdon, has met with a shocking death. He had been using a sponge in his bedroom: throwing this, after he had done with it, on to the washing-stand, it bounded out of window, and fell on to a skylight. Fairry went after it, slipped through the glass, and divided the femoral artery. He threw himself back into the room, profusely bleeding; and in a few minutes he was dead from exhaustion.

**THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER** will administer the affairs of the diocese of Durham until the resignation of the Bishop of that see, which will take effect on the 1st of September, if the bill now before Parliament should pass into a law during the present session.

**MR. CHARLES MATHEWS**, the comedian, has been arrested at Preston for debt, and is now in Lancaster Castle.

**THE BANKRUPTCY OF MARK BOYD.**—Notice of appeal, in connexion with the bankruptcy of Mark Boyd, was given in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, against the judgment of Mr. Commissioner Fane, who awarded the bankrupt a first-class certificate.

**MR. BRIGHT, M.P.**, is still sojourning in Scotland. His health has greatly improved.



## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 19.  
**LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.**  
 THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

### THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY.

THE Earl of LUGAN brought a charge against Lord PAMMERS of having wilfully delayed the Report of the Board of General Officers at Chelsea, who had inquired into the conduct of officers implicated in the report of the Crimean Commissioners, with a view to preventing its being laid before Parliament this session.

LORD PAMMERS showed, by reference to dates, that the report could not have been produced earlier, and stated his intention of laying it upon the table on Monday.

### ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

LORD WHOTSELEY urged on the Government to send out another Arctic expedition, for the purpose of ascertaining more accurately the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and also for adding to scientific knowledge with reference to those regions.—LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said that it was too late this year to send out such an expedition, and, although the matter was under the consideration of the Government, it was to be doubted whether any further expeditions of that kind were advisable.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned shortly before eight o'clock.

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at one o'clock, for an hour, and forwarded several bills a stage.

The sitting was resumed at six o'clock.

### THE TIPPERARY BANK.

In answer to Mr. ROEBUCK, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND said that next session a measure would be brought in with a view to punish in a more stringent manner frauds like those perpetrated in the case of the Tipperary Bank.

### JAMES SADLEIR.

MR. ROEBUCK gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the member for Tipperary be summoned to attend in his place on Thursday; and, if he did not appear, he should on a future day move his expulsion from the House.

### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

On the consideration of the Lords' Amendments to this bill, Mr. HERWOOD objected to the clause introduced by the Lords, by which Dissenters are prohibited from taking any share in the government of the University; and he moved a modification of the clause, allowing Dissenters to have that privilege, except in theological matters.

The House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 93 to 71.

A second division for the rejection of the Lords' amendments resulted in their being adopted by a majority of 90 to 73.

### CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION BILL.

This bill was withdrawn by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

### COURTS OF CONCILIATION.

We have received from the National Association of United Trades a communication to the following effect:—

The select committee of the House of Commons on the arbitration of disputes between masters and operatives, have reported to the House upon the question of their inquiry, together with the evidence, and ordered it to be printed.

Several of the members of the committee favourable to the cause were absent at the last sitting; still, they agreed to a report in favour of establishing Courts of Conciliation in this country, composed of an equal number of masters and workmen.

Mr. Mackinnon's efforts have been thus far successful. Should the system be brought into general operation, he will have gained the gratitude of the working classes throughout England.

**SPAIN.**—Rumours are current of insurrections at Seville, Valencia, Barcelona, and Saragossa. The last of these towns is remarkable for its attachment to Espartero, and it is thought he must be in concealment there. That he was dismissed by the Queen, owing to the intrigues of O'Donnell, and that he did not resign, seems probable. Madrid remains quiet.

**GREECE.**—The Russians having sent back to Greece the Greek Legion that they had formed, the Greek Government refused to receive those troops, and demanded that they should return to Odessa. The Cabinet of King Otho in the meantime has applied to the English Admiral for his assistance in supporting their protest.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Return of admissions for six days ending Friday, July 18, 1856, including season ticket holders, 56,420.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

### DIPLOMACY AND ITS ACCOMPLICES.

A STORY is told in Berlin, curious in itself, but more interesting as an illustration of the system which naturally accompanies the present plan of secret international intercourse. It may be said that if there is an official diplomacy, there is also a diplomatic Opposition; with the remarkable departure from the analogy, in the fact that the diplomatic Opposition generally succeeds better than the accredited diplomacy. We find the story to which we refer in the Berlin correspondence of the *Turin Risorgimento*, and in a paper published at Brussels called *La Presse Belge*.

In August, 1855, the *Moniteur Français* published a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to Marshal PELISSIER, felicitating him on the victory of the Tchernaya, and saying, "I know by communications which appear to be positive that the Russian army cannot sustain during the winter the contest in the Crimea." How could LOUIS NAPOLEON know anything about the state of the Russian army? When HEINKELDEY went to the fatal duel, he gave to his second the key of a box containing correspondence, which he alluded to as comprising the evidence against those who had been traitors to their country. The Emperor's information and the allusion of HEINKELDEY have been explained by the new disclosures. When the Western Powers went to war with Russia, M. MANTEUFFEL, the Prime Minister of the King of Prussia, announced to the St. Petersburg Government an inexorable neutrality on the part of King FREDERICK WILLIAM. M. MANTEUFFEL had reason to suppose that the effect of his despatches was counteracted in Russia; he set HEINKELDEY, the chief of the police, one of his most faithful retainers, to discover the mysterious influence which kept his Government in check; and TECHEN, whose name is already known to us, was set to watch the correspondence of GERLACH and NIEBUHR, two leaders of the aristocratic party at Berlin. TECHEN was at first foiled by finding that the correspondence of the two statesmen did not pass through the Post-office; but he succeeded in insinuating himself into the friendship of GERLACH's servants, and eventually in stealing some of the Conservative statesman's letters, which had been transmitted to St. Petersburg under the cover of certain correspondence from ladies—no uncommon means of transmitting questionable correspondence. The correspondence continued thus in duplicate, from the officials and from the Tory Opposition; but copies of the letters were kept for the use of the Prussian Government. M. TECHEN, however, had another market for his wares: he sold copies to the French Government.

Thus the machinery which was intended

by the reactionary Camarilla of Berlin, to serve the purposes of Russia, actually assisted in the purposes of Russia's most effectual antagonist, France.

At some future day a further light will be thrown upon the agencies which Russia has employed in the course of the present war. We have before had occasion to point to the highly probable existence of such agencies in all quarters of the globe—in India, in the south of Europe, in North America; it turns out, as we suspected, that STRÖBER, the agent of the British enlistment in the United States, boasted of his employment under the Russian Government; and we have reason to believe that agents of the same Government are now active amongst the extreme cosmopolitan party in London itself. It is possible that such agencies may on particular occasions have procured the desired ends for the Russian Government; but there are many reasons to suppose that it is an instrument more dangerous for the hands which use it than for those against whom it is directed. It is of course the interest of such persons to represent themselves as habitually succeeding; in many cases they do not succeed, but they are the more bound by their own interests to misinform their Governments. They are also by their nature a mean, unscrupulous, and cruel class; they are under none of the ordinary obligations of patriots, gentlemen, or even of commonly honest men. There is no reason why they should not deceive their masters as well as strangers. The facilities afforded to them by their first employers give them opportunities of passing from market to market, and of disposing of their wares to two or more parties at once. It is inherent in the nature of things that they should have these opportunities, and that they should be without a scruple to prevent their profiting by the opportunity. The story told in Berlin, therefore, is quite consistent with natural probability, and with such facts as are known to us.

The existence of this supplemental agency is the necessary consequence of the insincerity, even more than secrecy, which has become the habitual practice of diplomacy. For that insincerity, for a large part of that secrecy, there is no practical need. Great nations can seldom have substantial interests or definite purposes which they cannot avow to the world. The common excuse for secrecy is, that personal feelings are easily excited, and that by preserving a confidential character to earlier communications, diplomacy at last works to its own ends without exposing those ends to be thwarted by personal irritations. This is as much as to say, that those statesmen, or those princes, who govern countries, are swayed by the pettiest failings of our nature. It would of course be impossible for such subservience of the great to the paltry to continue if diplomacy conducted its debates in public. On some occasions it might be desirable to use preliminary discussions in a confidential mode, especially where the communications have to pass between men that have not positively made up their minds, and whose conclusions, therefore, would be modified by further information and by the presentment of other views. But confidential communications are distinct from uniform and systematic secrecy. Where all communications passing between two parties are secret, the jealousy of any third party is naturally aroused, and a motive is created for that third party to establish an agency which will enable it to circumvent the secret communications between the other two. Each of the other two is equally liable to be rendered jealous, and thus, while all the states of Europe are endeavouring to conduct their negotiations *tête-à-tête*, with the veil of

diplomacy hiding each couple from all the rest, every one of those Powers is maintaining some kind of secret agency to play the spy upon all the rest. But by the nature of things, in the larger number of transactions each Government confides more to the secret agency than to the avowed. Yet again, by the nature of things, a class of animal must be employed in the secret agency infinitely lower than the lowest officials of the public agency. Our own Government is compelled in a great measure to be public; our statesmen are trained in a school more or less wedded to publicity and responsibility, and they are so far disqualified from carrying on the veiled statesmanship of Europe. It is a kind of game in which England must be the loser, at the same time that those of our statesmen who acquire the greatest ability in that school must be the least fitted to manage the affairs of this country honestly—the least qualified to be trusted in Parliament, or to obtain from Parliament the kind of confidence essential to an English executive. The game at which we cannot succeed on the Continent spoils our men for the proper conduct of our affairs at home; and Downing-street becomes more or less subservient to the lowest intrigues of Leicester-square.

#### ITALIAN POLITICS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL accepts and proclaims the principle that the Italians have a right to be delivered from foreign interference, and left free to deal with their governments as they will. But the question of Italian independence is to be argued in presence of the fact, that Italy is under the control of foreign powers—of France and Austria, both, in their influence, ruinous and hateful. It is at this point that the doctrine of intervention or of non-intervention must be applied. The Disraelites go so far as to maintain that Great Britain has neither the right nor the power to interpose between the people of the peninsula and their alien oppressors. Whatever authorities are in existence, in the several Italian states, it would, according to this theory, be unjustifiable and unwise to employ more than the good offices of the British Government for the solution of menacing difficulties. This appears to us the only question which English politicians are officially competent to discuss. They have not, in Italy, another Greece or Belgium to fit with a promising king. They are foreigners, discussing the claims of other foreigners to govern one of the most important countries of Europe. It is pure presumption to debate, with the desire of giving effect to your decision, whether the Italian nation is ripe for liberty, whether it should be consolidated or federalised, monarchical or republican, left to its natural developments or conferred as a gift of easy gratitude upon the Constitutional House of Savoy. The politics of Italy constitute a European interest, in so far as other European powers are concerned in determining them. The formula has been pronounced that Italian independence means the right of the Italian people to settle with the Papacy, and with their kingdoms and dukedoms, precisely as the Americans have a right to enact their own laws, and elect their own president.

The question is, then, what shall be the policy of England with respect to the foreign influences working in Italy? The Austrian occupation is a breach of the public law of Europe, as laid down by the Treaty of Vienna—that compact which, infamous as it was, contained some provisions too just not to be violated by the reigning monarchies. The French protectorate at Rome is a political crime, and a political danger, keeping open,

perpetually, the way to a European war. That is the positive extent of the evil. While Italy remains in her present state the peace of Europe is not safe for one day.

What, then, are the declarations of British statesmen? Lord LYNDBURST, disparaging the propositions of the Sardinian memorial, incredulous of French generosity, suspecting the professions of the British Government, regards the encroachments of Austria as attacks upon Piedmont, and urges that foreign armies must be withdrawn, at whatever hazard, from the Italian soil. Lord CLARENDOON's reply, as a declaration of policy, is devoid of meaning. It simply confirms our opinion, invariable from the first, that the Italian Governments, excepting Sardinia, are too strongly entrenched as outworks of the great military system of Europe to fear the mild admonitions of English sympathizers, and that Austria and France are conspiring in a common cause. Both Lord LYNDBURST and Lord LANSDOWNE believe that, ultimately, it may be necessary to employ force to prevent the absolute powers bearing down every liberal institution in Christendom.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, setting aside the impossible and irrational doctrine of "non-intervention under all circumstances," contended that Great Britain was pledged to uphold the Liberal cause in Italy, to defend Sardinia, even at the risk of war, and to resist the continuance of foreign military occupations. But he could not blind himself to the reigning curse of Italy—the French garrison of Rome—and he hinted, what he dared not say, that the British Government was fettered by the "views" of LOUIS NAPOLEON. That touches the secret of Italian misery. Set Rome free from this immoral and debasing protectorate, and more than half the weight is lifted from the peninsula. But, as long as the Papal chair is in practical union with the Imperial throne at the Tuileries, Austria is safe, Italy is hopeless, or has only one hope—the Revolution.

The Disraelites, who are animated by not one generous sentiment towards the people of Italy, were well represented on Monday evening by their theatrical leader, who talked of the "awe" with which he approached the subject of secret societies. Those societies, he suggested, constituted a formidable organization, not in the Italian peninsula alone, but in France; so that an insurrectionary movement against the Austrians, the Papacy, and the King of NAPLES, might be followed by an insurrection at Paris. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, commenting upon this insinuation, remarked, "Where no man could speak his mind, secret societies existed, and God forbid they should not." Diplomacy is secret, cabinet deliberations are secret, why should the advantage of secrecy be denied to such men "as have the audacity," to use Lord JOHN RUSSELL's expression, "to devise for their country something better than misgovernment?"

The effect of the parliamentary debates on the minds of Italians will be to assure them, that there exists in England a sincere solicitude for their welfare; but that they have nothing to hope from English policy. They do not expect that Austria will adopt the desperate course of attacking Piedmont, and thus putting to the test the good faith of England towards her ally. They perceive that it is the design of the military powers to keep a firm and cautious hold upon Italy, and recognizing in the constitutional Government of Sardinia an agency that disquiets Austria in her Italian possessions, they rejoice that there should be an Italian State in which men may dispute concerning the qualities of their Government.

It is here that we have found ourselves at issue with those politicians who represent Count CAVOUR as unpatriotic, and Piedmontese Constitutionalism as a quicksand. From the force with which these views are urged, it is to be feared that they may operate injuriously on the sentiments of the English people. But has not Piedmont improved her institutions, created for herself a happier social state than is enjoyed by Rome or Naples, opened a vantage-ground for Italian liberals, checked the influence of the Jesuits? Grant that BROFFERIO's ideas are preferable to CAVOUR's—are not CAVOUR's preferable to the King of NAPLES', or RADET-SKY's? It is folly, no doubt, to dream of governing the whole of Italy from Turin—it would be as rational to propose Edinburgh as the capital of the British Empire; and it is equally absurd to contemplate the subjection of the great Italian nation to a Savoyard family; yet Count CAVOUR, a noble, a diplomatist, and not an extreme politician, has represented a policy which, if it be not the best for Italy, has gained distinction for Piedmont. He is bitterly criticized by the Piedmontese journals, but the privilege of being bitter is enjoyed in no other part of Italy.

MANIN, who protested manfully in 1854 against the doctrine that the Italians ought not to revolt, because the Austrians occupied Italy in overpowering force, has called upon the Romans "to remain quiet, because of the presence of the French." We believe that MANIN is an ardent friend of Italian independence. MAZZINI, in two magnificent letters recently printed in the *Belgian Nation*, declares that his government of Venice will be remembered while an Italian lives; but denies that Italy must wait, or trust herself to any royal family, or identify her cause with that of a throne. He accuses MANIN—an undoubted patriot—of subserving, imprudently, the interests of a princely faction, by prophesying that VICTOR EMMANUEL may wear the crown of Italy. MANIN retorts that he is neither royalist, nor republican, but Italian, and devoted to the independence of Italy.

We do not see, in this diversity of opinion, a reason for despair. There is much to hope for Italy, when so many generous and intellectual men, though varying in their ideas, are engaged in planning her deliverance. As we have said, the Italians must decide upon the form of their future government; we fear, moreover, that they have before them the task of driving out the French and Austrian armies, the most that the English public can expect to do, being to prohibit the interference of their ministers in favour of despotism.

#### THE ALLEGORY OF APSLEY GUISE.

THE story of the BARRATTS reads like a chapter out of the *Pilgrim's Progress*—a new chapter moralized for the instruction of the present day. It is an allegory as pertinent and pregnant as any tale of real life can be. SAMUEL and SUSANNAH his wife lived in a well-appointed cottage, neatly kept, sufficiently furnished, with no signs of poverty. With them lived their daughter ELIZABETH, aged thirty-three, three other daughters, and a boy. The boy is employed in keeping cows, and of him we hear little; it is the three daughters whose fate gives rise to the story. These three girls were aged respectively eighteen, sixteen, and fourteen. The eldest of the three lately died, and a coroner's jury examined into the case. Although aged eighteen, the girl was exceedingly diminutive in size, and the condition of her digestive organs showed a state of chronic starvation—the intestines absolutely empty, the stomach containing only one ounce of thin barley gruel. The case of HELEN was that of the



two other sisters. The three were kept at work in making lace for fourteen hours a day throughout the last fifteen or sixteen months; they were fed on barley or oatmeal gruel for breakfast and dinner, with a piece of scalded bread, about the size of their own pigmy hands, for supper. This last was denied if they did not finish their task of five feet of lace in the day. SAMUEL and SUSANNAH his wife sat in the back room, and ELIZABETH their daughter shared the comfort of that parlour with them. Those who had less to do, more food, and more free motion, had a fire to warm themselves; the three lace-makers in the front room, kept constantly over the lace pillow, starved to the verge of death, were denied any fire.

Surely JOHN BUNYAN never composed an allegory more exact than this. What is SAMUEL BARRATT, but the monarch; SUSANNAH, who had the control of the household, but the Executive; and ELIZABETH, who enjoyed the favours of the powers that be, the middle class; while the three sisters are the working class,—the class that produces the wealth and has none of the returns,—just enough to keep body and soul together, or less than enough? There was some "demand" for lace, and the lace of course was valuable; there was very little "demand" for HELEN, CHARLOTTE, or JULIA BARRATT—creatures with the minds of women, sharp, wrought to a fine edge with industry and hunger, but the bodies of children. Stern want indeed had worked out the allegory as if it were a tragic poem. There is not a more piteous story in DANTE'S *Hell* or *Purgatory*.

The working class of the BARRATT community pined away. HELEN, the eldest, became subject to fainting-fits; her fingers, contracting, refused to work; and for her incapacity, she was sent to bed supperless. She prayed for food. "Bread!" cried the women of Paris when they went to LOUIS XVI.—"bread!" The executive—that is the mother—flogged HELEN with the first instrument she could lay her hands upon, and told her that *that* was her supper. The *émeute* was thus put down. If HELEN cried for food, her mother "got up and cuffed her,"—the regular mode of preserving domestic tranquillity. SUSANNAH, the executive, no doubt made a report to the monarch SAMUEL, that his dominions presented in all quarters a tranquil state; and could equally report to him also, both from the returns of produce and the revenue returns, that the state enjoyed that condition of prosperity which it had exhibited during several successive quarters.

Being reduced by this kind of government to submit, HELEN sang a hymn, and prayed, finishing with the words "Oh! Lord Jesus! help me to do my work next week!" Is not this exactly what pious moralists tell the working classes they should do? Accept what is given to them, stick to their work while life is in them, and if they are conscious of any failing, pray that they may have strength to do their work next day. If indeed they say that they have not food enough, it is explained to them that the reason arises from the relations of supply and demand; and they are told patiently to be contented with the lot to which Providence has appointed them, thanking Heaven it is no worse.

At last indeed, with this kind of rule, grim death entered the house, and the government was called to account by a higher power. Even in the defence the allegory is completely borne out. SUSANNAH, the executive, declared that the children "told lies and were idle." The stinted and starved condition of the unhappy wretches did not prevent that authoritative mode of accounting for "the situation." Overwork, insufficient food and exercise, cruelty, and excitement of

the brain—those were the mortal causes. The very physiology of a mob in hard times. But what right had the working classes of the BARRATT world to rise against the constituted authority? They said their food was not enough: now was not this manifestly a lie, when SUSANNAH, the executive, gave them the constituted stint? If they wanted more, was it anything but lack of will which prevented them from making more lace, and thus earning more money? The defence of the father was, that he gave all his earnings to his wife, and knew nothing of the ill treatment of his children. He claimed the irresponsibility of the monarch; his wife was the responsible government—responsible apparently to ELIZABETH, the middle daughter, who stood between the government and the working-classes: ELIZABETH, who enjoyed the comfort of the parlour, was quite satisfied with the state of society, discountenancing all subversive theories.

The jury found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced, the women to four years' penal servitude, the father to one year's imprisonment. What for? It is true that the executive of the BARRATT community used coercion to make the daughters work, beat them when they were idle, and starved them; but is this really different from the mode in which the working classes are treated by the constituted powers? If the working man will not work, is there not coercion for him? If he is destitute, is it not an offence under the Poor-laws? If he finds that his payment is not enough, and rebels, does he not subject himself to severe penalty? The Union, the House of Correction, the Treadmill,—these are the instruments with which whole classes are flagellated—instruments which are sometimes used in act, and are always *in terrorem*?

#### SPANISH POLITICS.

THE political agitation of Spain is by some attributed to foreign intrigues, by some to a revolutionary leaven working through the mass of the population. It is impossible to deny that since the Duke of WELLINGTON'S campaigns the Spanish kingdom has been so sedulously cared for by contemporary governments, that repeated interventions have destroyed, for a time, the self-reliance of the people. Amid the maze of Spanish politics it is difficult to fix upon any man or idea that may be described as representing the positive tendencies of the nation; but, between French and British sympathy, Moderado reaction, Progressista activity, the intrigues of the Palace, the excesses of the Church, the conflict of Orleanist and Bonaparte pretensions, the country has been reduced to a state of helpless uncertainty. The only national force that appears to be in action is the qualified political and socialist propagand spreading through Aragon, Catalonia, Estramadura, New and Old Castile, Valencia, and Andalusia, and operating to some extent in the Biscayan and Galician provinces. This seems the radical cause of the numerous insurrections that have recently broken out, not in the garrison towns only, but in populous rural districts. But Spain abounds in adventurers—who are, for the most part, military men or financiers—the military class preponderating—some of whom fight only for favour at the palace, while others are careless of Camarilla influences while they preserve the suffrages of the army. Of this stamp is O'DONNELL, who aims, it would seem, at a mimicry of Napoleonic usurpation. The general result, however, is, that Spain, with a constitution by no means the worst in Europe, with a splendid soil, with a remarkably commodious coast-line, with a natural line of demarcation dividing it from the rest of the continent, with an abundance of rare

natural productions and large and valuable colonies, is exposed to continual interference on the part of foreign powers, is distracted by miserable factions, decays in commercial and industrial prosperity, has scarcely a political existence with respect to the external affairs of Europe, and is in a chronic state of fruitless revolution.

Yet Spain has enjoyed a remarkable share of English "good offices." When, in 1823, a French army crossed the frontier, and suppressed the young constitutionalism of the State, it was loudly proclaimed by Mr. CANNING, and, as an inevitable corollary, by Lord PALMERSTON, that Great Britain would favour the constitutionalism of the Continent. But how?

By remaining neutral! These were Lord PALMERSTON'S remarkable words, which, at the present moment, may be applied to Spain, and to other countries as well. "We had two causes from which to choose: neutrality, or war in conjunction with Spain; but, whichever we determined to adopt, it became us to adopt it decidedly, and adhere to it consistently. Some, indeed, have proposed a middle course, and, strange to say, would have had us use threats in negotiation, without being prepared to go to war if negotiation failed. To have talked of war and to have meant neutrality; to have threatened an army, and to have retreated behind a state paper; to have brandished the sword of defiance in the hour of deliberation, and to have ended with a penful of protests on the day of battle, would have been the conduct of a cowardly bully, and would have made us the object of contempt, and the laughing-stock of Europe." If statesmen could be fixed to their words, there would have been some value in a declaration like this; but the English Government meddled in Spain as it has meddled in Italy, just enough to discourage national movements, and not enough to prevent foreign interference.

When he actively interfered years afterwards in Spain, it was in pursuance of his opinion that English subjects were associated with the cause of the Queen and of the constitutional party; yet, has the throne been free, or the constitution safe? Is not Spain in the hands of soldiers, who suppress her intermittent insurrections by the unsparing use of the musket and the gallows? What is the action of our Ministers now, when Bonapartism, which has been called the new religion of Europe, corrupts the Spanish leaders, when miserable Orleanist plots still revolve around the throne, when the Queen and her unhappy Consort are alternately the objects of disgust and pity, and when the provincial governors, shutting themselves up with their garrisons, threaten to reproduce throughout Spain a picture of feudal fear, violence, and barbarity? At the head of all, triumphing over the insurrection he provoked, stands Marshal O'DONNELL.

It will be necessary for the comprehension of the present aspects of Spain—the paradox of Europe—lightly to retrace the last eleven years of her political history, and to draw a sketch of her leading men and parties.

#### FEDERAL UNION OF TRADES.

We have said that a federal organization of the Trades Unions throughout the three Kingdoms would place industry in its natural position, and confer on the working classes a social equality with their employers. The Trades of Scotland have at last recognized the value of this suggestion, which our vigorous contemporaries in Glasgow—the *Sentinel* and the *Commonwealth*—have cordially recommended to the attention of the industrious orders. The one thing unintelligible is, that though this idea has been re-

peatedly presented to public notice, it has not hitherto been adequately developed in any part of Great Britain. The Trades Unions are still sectional, local, limited powers. Last week, however, an important meeting was held in Glasgow, upwards of sixty delegates being present, from the trades of that city, of Aberdeen, Dundee, Ayrshire, Stirlingshire, and other districts—upwards of twenty trades being represented. It was unanimously resolved to form a federal union, with a view to put an end to the mischievous results arising to all classes of the community from the forced idleness of the working classes, whether they "strike," or are "locked-out" by their employers. As is remarked by Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the immense amount of wealth consumed, and the immense amount of production prevented, during the last twenty-five years, by "locking out" and "striking," would have sufficed to carry the legitimate objects for which the Trades Unions contend.

An enormous power is deposited with the working classes; but they never use it. They are like men attempting to raise some ponderous block of stone—the burden of their lives. One is straining at the task, while the others are at rest. The engineers are on strike and starving, while the spinners are humming in the mills. The miners are in a state of collapse, reconciled, by hunger, to low wages, truck payments, false weights and measures, and despotic overseers, while the carpet-weavers, perhaps, are preparing for a social war of three months' duration. That system will never prosper. They must combine their methods of defence. They must agree and act together. They must get rid of the fallacies that oppress them. They must work in concert, men and women, engineers and milliners, sempstresses and pitmen, because the class that, generally speaking, has placed itself in antagonism to them, without being formally organized, has discovered certain set maxims, by the enunciation of which the sympathies of the public are abated. Thus, it is their practice to object that all organizations of labour are attempts to interfere with the laws of the social economy, with competition, with supply and demand, with the natural operation of food upon wages, and wages upon food. Now, we know that capitalists have frequently combined to put a check upon competition. An obvious example was the Booksellers' Association, for keeping up the trade price of books. It was established to enforce the principle that retail dealers should not be supplied with certain commodities unless they sold those commodities at uniform prices determined by the wholesale dealers themselves. This is one illustration out of many; and, in the face of it, who has a right to deny the propriety of Trade Unions for Trade purposes? As to that deceptive fiction, quoted by economists as the law of supply and demand, we have learned how demand may be forced and supply curtailed, by the arts of the bondholder, by holding back, by tampering with the processes of production and exchange. We have seen ten tons of meat destroyed to keep up the high price of provisions in a city market; we have discovered how far this sort of juggling is in operation; and we detect it influencing the trade in every species of commodity; and when capitalists resort to these profitable artifices, some audacity is required to impugn the position of self-defence assumed by the working trades.

We are in the presence of certain facts, of which one or two suffice by way of explanation. How is it that ten thousand needlewomen are employed in this metropolis for fourpence-halfpenny per day—the day being from twelve to fifteen hours long? How is

it that ten thousand slop-women blind or stupify themselves by working for starvation wages? How is it that one-fourth of the masons' trade is out of employment for three months in the year? That a bitter winter may drive away dock-labourers to the workhouse—the representative of a poor-law disgraceful to our civilization? That the working classes throughout the three kingdoms—especially those in factories and mines—are exposed to the frauds of the truck system, to false weights and measures, and prices higher than the prices of the general market? That workshops are unhealthy, that defective steam-engines are worked to a dangerous pressure, that machinery is not fenced and guarded, that the employed classes suffer under a multitude of grievances and restrictions, and derive no benefit whatever, as a body, from the increasing prosperity of the nation?

The Bleaching Works Bill is an illustration. It has been rejected, of course, because it was a workman's, not a master's bill. Mr. COBBETT affirmed and proved that he had known young girls to be employed at times from sixteen, eighteen, even twenty hours a day, in an atmosphere varying from ninety to a hundred and thirty degrees. It has been shown that they frequently work, half-naked, in the bleaching *inferno*, until they are compelled to run, or are carried out, to lie down for refreshment on the cool earth. We have no desire to use exaggerated language; but we say, this is the tyranny of the Pharaohs: no industrial object whatever can be alleged in justification of the murderous practice. The opponents of parliamentary interference completely stultified themselves by asserting that the hours of labour in the bleaching works were less than those which Mr. COBBETT proposed to allow, and by arguing, at the same time, that such short hours would injure the trade. He should have said "diminish the bleachers' profits;" whereupon we say, that to employ a growing girl in a poisonous atmosphere, for even twelve hours a day, is irreligious, inhuman, and criminal. If a majority of the employers in this trade have the work performed in the open air by well-clothed, well-fed, well-housed girls, who labour only seven hours a day, why should they object to put down the unfair and rapacious competition of men who, by their own admission, are the scandal of their class, and who get the same amount of work out of half the same number of workwomen? Admit that the bleaching of linen or calico is a peculiar process which must sometimes be carried on uninterruptedly for four-and-twenty hours. It could be done by relays. But the employer may do what he will with his own, and the girls are his own, for they enjoy neither free will nor the salutary control of their friends. The one thing needful is, to bleach the linen, and the skin of the poor workwoman is blanched to the pallor of death.

The working classes, who have their millions in savings banks and the funds of friendly societies, who have their unions, their journals, their places of assembly, can certainly help themselves, if they have the will and the resolution. In the annual report of the National Association of United Trades of London, it is said, "The general result has been to maintain intact the rights and privileges of all the members of the association, while so many other trades and associations have suffered so severely in wages, hours of labour, and general treatment." It is even shown that the operations of this league have had a marked effect upon the condition of the labouring class in Cheshire. That is a distinct and positive result.

But results of incomparably greater value would follow from the Federal Union agree-

ment, and combined action of the working trades throughout the three kingdoms. The movement commenced last week in Glasgow is very important.

#### HALF-PAY BISHOPS.

It is a curious characteristic of the present Ministry, which is not a Reformed Ministry, but only one to continue the war and "to carry on her Majesty's Government," should have aimed in one year at more innovations on the constitution of the present day than any other which we have had for generations. It is true that the changes have not been such as materially affect the body of the people, but they have been in one peculiar direction, which it is important to note. Ministers have introduced Life Peers—that is, a sort of peerage which would enable them to place in the Upper House of the Legislature persons of such classes as were peculiarly acceptable to the official body; and since we must look forward—at least for a time—to an alternation of Whig, or Tory, or mixed Ministries, we may suppose that the House of Lords will be recruited by Whig, Tory, or half-and-half Life Peers; somewhat undermining the independence of the Upper House, and rendering it more ductile to the official class. Again, it has been proposed to modify the position of Bishops by permitting them to resign—a total innovation on the theory and actual constitution of the episcopal office.

The office, it must be understood, is in theory not conferred by the Crown, but is conveyed from Bishop to Bishop, in what is called the apostolical succession. The Crown permits a particular person to be appointed Bishop, but he is actually "elected" by the Dean and Chapter of his diocese, as the most apostolical personage, and he becomes a successor of the apostles. Now, it is proposed by the present Government to set aside this apostolical succession; and after a man has been a successor of the Apostles, to unmake him, and return him into private life.

Thus, besides altering the constitution of the House of Peers by the admission of Life Peers, the present Government has undermined the Church by declaring that the apostolical succession is subject to be set aside by the secular authority. It is not for us, of course, to dispute that official view; but how materially it alters the position of the Church of England; how strikingly it places that Church on an equality with any Dissenting body in the country!

Nor can it be said that these changes are without practical consequences; quite the reverse! The life-peerage innovation could of course only be worked out by degrees; but it would most decidedly tend to bring the hereditary notables of the country more under the control of the bureaux. The new plan would also tend to place the Church more under the control of the Executive.

The last point is important, not only from its spiritual bearing, which must not go for nought, but for its political and social bearing. If a Bishop is getting old, and finds the exercise of his duties irksome, he will be able to retire to leisure and a pension. So far good! We see no reason against the arrangement. It is very proper that public servants should retire upon pensions, and a mean policy in such matters is never more for the real interest of states than of individuals. But let us observe how this will work with reference to the Executive. The clergy of the country are a species of missionaries preaching respect for the powers that be—most usually in a reactionary sense. It is in this that the official clergy of the English Church differ from the Dissenting clergy. Their sole ground of superiority over Dissenting clergy has consisted in the



sort of diploma to apostolical succession that they have boasted, and also, it must be confessed, in the use of state money. The opportunity of making a Bishop, however, has hitherto depended upon the favours of death; and any Ministry in power might consider it the height of luck for a Bishop appointed by the opposite party to fall in—to the grave. For then the party in power can reward one of its own supporters by making him a Bishop. Hitherto when a Bishop has become superannuated, the difficulty was got over by appointing a "coadjutor" to act for him, with probable succession to the see—an arrangement which, to a certain extent, softened the influence created by the power of appointing Bishops. No man, of course, could feel so large gratitude for being appointed Coadjutor as if he were appointed to the see; and then, when he arrived at the see, the edge of his gratitude had been a good deal worn off. But by the new arrangement, full Bishops may be appointed faster, and, in fact, oftener. The "Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill" augments the Bishop-appointing power.

The effect upon the Church it is not for us to consider. We do indeed, with HENRY OF EXETER, see grand objections to it. The idea of one of the Apostles retiring from his mission, on the condition of a pension of 6000*l.* a year, is too ludicrous to be dwelt upon. We draw back from putting the case of JOHN and MATTHEW under similar circumstances. We abstain from asking whether any of those truly pious men, who had had the privilege of being near the person of a being infinitely above Queens and Princes, would have expected any such income. We refrain from asking whether the "alteration of the times" will account for the difference; whether, if there were a genuine apostle amongst us, he would be unable to preserve his post upon less than five or six thousand a year? But if there was any kind of prestige created for the Bishops by the idea of an apostolical succession, it is shown that that succession is regarded as a farce when there is any question of a few thousands. It is not the surrender of apostolical succession that prevents the retirement; it is the want of the income. HENRY OF EXETER himself, who rebels at the simony attempted in the case of LONDON and DURHAM, would not object either to the simony or to the apostolical deposition if the arrangements were general!

#### THE RUINS OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

It is to very little purpose that Lord PALMERSTON is blamed for retaining the Premiership without a working majority in the House of Commons. If he has no policy, neither has the House. If he is flippant, so is the House. He has been defeated upon important measures—upon the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, and the Partnership Amendment Bill, in a manner that illustrates the utter indifference of Parliament to consistency and principle. On Monday week, a considerable majority affirmed the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill; on Thursday week, a small majority rejected it. A few days ago, Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE moved an amendment to the Partnership Amendment Bill, which was rejected by a numerous majority. Yet, on Monday last, a precisely similar amendment was carried by a majority of six. One night the House assents to Mr. WALPOLE's resolution on Education; another night the resolution is rescinded. Meanwhile the Premier bears defeat as though he were an independent member introducing a private Bill. He sees the Government measures sent up-stairs to Select Committee Rooms, or withdraws them, or allows them to be neutralized by Tory amendments, without allowing the re-

sult to affect his parliamentary position. Whereupon, the reckless members of the Liberal and Tory parties exclaim that a Minister so continually thwarted cannot possess the confidence of the Legislature, and ought to "dissolve" or resign.

Recurring to the history of administrations, we find that Ministers have frequently taken divisions on slight questions as tests of the Parliamentary power. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, after being twenty-five years in office, was deposed by a small majority upon an election question. Lord NORTH resigned because he could only command a majority of nine or ten in the House of Commons. When Lord SIDMOUTH's large majorities had dwindled down to thirty-seven, he felt that he had not the confidence of Parliament, and retired from power. Lord LIVERPOOL, in 1812, yielded to a majority of four, and reconstructed his Ministry. The Duke of WELLINGTON, in 1830, was defeated by a small majority upon a motion connected with the Civil List, and took his defeat as a hint to withdraw. In 1835, Sir ROBERT PEEL, the first time that he was positively obstructed in an act of legislation, resigned the management of public affairs.

Of late, however, it has become the practice to cling to power, until the Minister finds his supporters in absolute rebellion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Cabinet was only dissolved after a series of defeats; and though Lord DERBY yielded after the first division in his new Parliament, he yielded only to the unmistakable announcement that his policy was one that could not be accepted by Parliament. Lord ABERDEEN was many times baffled on domestic questions before the Sebastopol Inquiry drove him from Downing-street. It was reserved, however, for Lord PALMERSTON to bear defeat with smiling serenity, and to occupy the leading place in the House of Commons after the House of Commons has, thirteen times during the session, left him in a minority.

Yet Lord PALMERSTON is perfectly in the right. He knows that the House only jests at legislation; that the residue of the Tory party is incapable of government; that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the BEDFORD connexion are obsolete; that the general body of members delight in an Administration which they can baffle without upsetting, for thus even ministerial supporters may play fast and loose with private bills, gratify their personal feelings, redeem their pledges, and damage the Cabinet, without incurring any responsibility.

No man below the rank of a Cabinet Minister, or a leader of Opposition, can be serious without being voted a bore; earnestness is impertinent, sincerity ridiculous, pertinacity offensive. The House seldom musters in any strength, is frequently counted out, and acts as if upon the conviction that public opinion is extinct or contemptible.

We are at the end of a fruitless session, and no one is able to conceive upon what principles Lord PALMERSTON proposes to carry on the Government next year. It may be that he believes in the permanent apathy of the country, that he may introduce the system of games for the multitude, and holidays for Parliament. But the nation will require a Minister with a policy—and that a policy of progress.

No such policy can be put in action while the exhausted parliamentary machine lies out of gear. The House of Commons sits nightly, yawning at politics, incapable of effort, unless under some exceptional impetus. It is worth while to set it in rapid motion once more, and for one purpose—that it may construct a new electoral system, before it is absorbed in the awakened political life of the English nation.

## Open Council.

(ON THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY MAKES HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.)

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write?—MILTON.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

London, July 7, 1856.

SIR,—I am glad to find that Mr. Campbell, in his last letter, has adopted a milder tone, although I dispute the correctness of his reply.

We maintain that it was impossible for us to know who they were, or what they were, otherwise than as represented by the press. Their address never reached us until after our first letter appeared in the *Sentinel*, forwarded by Mr. McDonald, the secretary to the miners, to whom we were much obliged.

This recrimination, however, will neither aid the cause of the workmen in England nor that of Scotland; and, as far as this association is concerned, there is an end of it; yet we should be wanting in candour and good fellowship were we not to record our views upon the important step which the trades of Glasgow have taken.

The same necessity exists in Scotland for a confederation of labour as in England. Capital there as well as here assumes high authority, and wields its power with equal force and potency. Capital, skill, education, and indomitable perseverance are arrayed by the side of labour; poverty, wretchedness, ignorance, apathy, and, worse than all, prejudice of class, sect, trade, and position.

This committee hope and trust that no petty jealousy of power or authority will creep into their councils; that no obstacles will be thrown in their way by officers of established societies; that the highly-paid trades will agree to work with the lowly-paid trades; and that all will consider themselves as men belonging to the same class, engaged in the same cause; determined as one man to go steadily on in the great work of social and industrial reform until their objects are attained.

The great disparity in the prices paid to each class—the almost numberless causes of disputes in some branches of industry over that of others—must not deter them from combining together for each other's good.

The weaver, with his hundreds of chances of dispute, must not be laid aside by the more favoured artisan or mechanic: all must row in the same boat, if real benefits are to be obtained.

When their organization is complete, the members must not expect impossibilities; they must not join expressly either to prevent a contemplated reduction of wages, increased hours of labour, abolition or modification of any local or peculiar grievance; or for the purpose of demanding extra wages or extra privileges. No; they must be content to join simply for the purpose of forming a confederation, which shall watch current events, and then act as their wisdom and prudence may dictate.

They can only now lay down principles upon which they will in future act. Having done that, let them appoint to office men of integrity, whose judgment will not be warped in case of disputes between master and operative, either through the fear of the one or applause of the other; for men, as well as masters, are liable to err in their intentions as well as in their acts; their passions become heated by prejudice and long-standing oppressions and grievances, as well as those of the purse-proud masters who believe in their own greatness and right to act as they please, without reference to right, law, or reason.

Arbitration and mediation we hope will be the leading features in the confederation: men must make up their minds to it and suffer many defeats; they must also give up all local or sectional power into the hands of their executive, or their labours will be fruitless—nay, worse, they might be mischievous, if entered into the arena of strife and broken down in its infancy.

The executive, we hope, will be men able and willing to try to adjudicate upon any one of the thousand phases of dispute which will present themselves: this they will be able to do after a regular course of study, and they become somewhat practically acquainted with the various technicalities, wants, desires, and mode of working in the various trades and sections of trades.

Wishing them every success in their laudable undertaking,

I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS WINTER,

Corresponding Secretary.

269, Strand.

## Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

THERE are people whose delight is to "draw a moral," especially when that moral is offensive to the person addressed. These people will be gratified to learn that a cadet of Lord ABERDEEN's family planned and conducted the policy of the Russian Government towards Turkey which, after two centuries of aggression, brought the Western troops into Sebastopol. This cadet was General PATRICK GORDON, the friend and adviser of PETER the GREAT, and the conqueror of Azof. To him and his doings the *Edinburgh Review* devotes an interesting article, which will be generally read now that Russian history has become interesting to us. Another article, also of a biographical-historical nature, is that on "Cavallier and the Camisards," a good narrative of the part played by JEAN CAVALLIER in the dreadful episode of the Cevennes massacres. SAMUEL ROGERS and HEINE are taken as topics for two articles, one very ambitious in scope, but poorly written, and over-weighted with old jokes and old similes; the other, altogether higher in style, is unhappily little more than a few lazy remarks serving to introduce some admirable translations. One feels that the author could have written worthily about HEINE, had he taken the pains. He strikes the key-note, when, speaking of the misunderstanding which uniformly awaits the humourist, he says:—

There is no need of supposing any determined hostility, or the existence of either envy or malignity, in the repulsion with which ordinary minds shrink from the humouristic character. If to studious men it seems shallow, if to severe men it seems indifferent, if to pious men it seems irreverent, these are the inevitable consequences of their mental vision being brought to bear on objects it is not fitted to contemplate. The contrasts, the inconsistencies, the incongruities, which provoke and exercise the faculty of humour, are really invisible to most persons, or, when perceived, arouse a totally distinct order of ideas and associations. It must seem to them at best a mischievous inclination to find a source of mirth in the sufferings, and struggles, and troubles of others; and when the humourist extends this practice to himself, and discovers a certain satisfaction in his own weaknesses and miseries, introverting the very sensations of pleasure and pain, he not only checks the sympathy he might otherwise have won, but his very courage is interpreted into an unnatural audacity, alike defiant of the will of Heaven and of the aid of man. The deep consolations of this faculty in the trials and extremities of life are altogether unknown to them.

We are tempted to give two of the poems translated in this article, in which HEINE, singing in the character of LAZARUS, thus grimly humorous pours forth his complaints:—

## 1.

My one love is the Dark Ladie;  
O she has loved me long and well;  
Her tears, when last she wept o'er me,  
Turned my hair grey, where'er they fell.  
She kissed my eyes, and all was black,  
Embraced my knees, and both were lame,  
Clung to my neck, and from my back  
The marrow to her kisses came.  
My body is a carcass, where  
The spirit suffers prison-bound:  
Sometimes it tosses in despair,  
And rages like a crazy hound.  
Unmeaning curses! oath on oath  
Cannot destroy a single fly:  
Bear what God sends you—nothing loth  
To pray for better by-and-by.

## 2.

Old Time is lame and halt,  
The snail can barely crawl:  
But how should I find fault,  
Who cannot move at all?  
No gleam of cheerful sun!  
No hope my life to save!  
I have two rooms—the one  
I die in and the grave.  
Maybe I've long been dead,  
Maybe a giddy train  
Of phantoms fills my head,  
And haunts what was my brain.  
These dear old gods or devils,  
Who see me stiff and dull,  
May like to dance their revels  
In a dead Poet's skull.  
Their rage of weird delight  
Is luscious pain to me:  
And my bony fingers write  
What daylight must not see.

The *London Quarterly* is a very creditable organ of the Wesleyan party, which the general reader may always take up with pleasure and profit, never suspecting Methodism unless he happen to read the theological articles. In the present number there are two admirable papers, of practical interest, very graphically written—one on "British and French Agriculture," and one on the "Cornish Miners." There is also a good paper on BOSSUET, with criticisms on HIAWATHA, BROWNING, and LANDOR; and some other papers which we have not read.

There is something inexpressibly tragic in the thought of what is going on beneath many a surface apparently so calm. We are shouting with laughter at the drolleries of an actor whose heart is aching for the little one

dying at home, or whose life is shadowed by some terrible calamity; and we read with captious severity, or the merest indifference, the book or article which has been written under conditions of moral or physical torture such as would not simply disarm criticism, if we knew of them, but make us marvel that anything was written at all. The pleasant author of "Tangled Talk," in *Tait's Magazine*, writes like the gayest of serene and happy minds; and yet this month he informs us, when referring to a former article, that "the writer penned this buoyant passage propped up on a sofa, with the perspiration in drops on his forehead, and hyosciamus rapidly lowering his pulse." What a picture! The buoyant sentences jotted down in such a condition are perhaps not a whit the worse for the pain which accompanied their production, but he, the writer, was the worse for them! Nor is the case a rare one. A friend of ours for more than two years has written almost daily when the state of his head emphatically told him he should do no work had not Necessity spoken with still sterner emphasis; and it is known to many that HARRIET MARTINEAU has for months been writing in the intervals of sufferings which would have quelled a spirit less energetic, and obscured a mind less bright. Tragic it is to think of Literature pursued under such conditions; and yet while sickness and sorrow lame so many—while the struggles of authorship are so severe, and the rewards so precarious, a Minister, fully aware of these things, can take 875*l.* out of the 1200*l.* set aside for "learning and genius," and give it to persons whose claims are naval, military, and engineering! There is something which demands the most explicit clearing up from Lord PALMERSTON in the distribution he has been bold enough to make of the money entrusted to his care. Parliament awards 1200*l.* to the relief of "learning and genius," and of this Lord PALMERSTON only gives 325*l.*: the rest he has given for services, worthy indeed of recognition, but coming under no extension of the terms "learning and genius." General CATCAET earned the pension of 300*l.* a year for his daughters; but why that pension—nearly equalling in amount the whole of what has been given to Literature—should be taken from a fund which ostensibly belongs to Literature, Science, and Art, it will be difficult for Lord PALMERSTON to explain. If Parliament means to give only 325*l.* a year to Literature, Science, and Art, let that be distinctly stated and understood; but it is a mockery to pretend that 1200*l.* is awarded when a Minister may appropriate 875*l.* to any purpose he thinks fit. There are surely members of sufficient courage, and with sufficient interest in Literature, to call Lord PALMERSTON to account for this?

## SOUTHEY AND WATER.

*Selections from the Letters of Robert Southey.* Edited by his Son-in-law, John Wood Warter, B.D. Vols. III. and IV. Longman and Co.

SOUTHEY's writing was at no time of that powerful kind which could bear dilution and preserve any flavour. In his correspondence we have it well watered; and this in the obvious sense of dilution, and in the punning sense of editorial addition: John Wood Warter being of all editors known to us the most feeble, the most dilute, the most intolerable. The *Letters* we characterized when noticing the two first volumes; the two last are even less interesting, for they have none of the boyish hopes and boyish confidence, none of the early struggles, none of the rare but interesting glimpses of celebrated people. They are utterly commonplace. Their contents are mainly respecting the *Quarterly Review* and Southey's contributions thereto, and the various works which he was engaged in writing. Southey is always feeling himself aggrieved by Murray, who pays him extravagant prices; and yet we never know *what* it is of which Southey complains. Some of the letters are about Lord Byron, and it is curious to observe in them the serious conviction in Southey's mind of Byron being really the servant of Satan; curious also the absurd way in which Southey assumes an equality of wit between himself and Byron.

If it were not for John Wood Warter, these volumes would be among the dullest of the dull; but he carries imbecility in editing to such a height that an occasional laugh lightens the reader's labour. We will cull a passage or two from the *Letters* for the reader's amusement, and then for the like purpose allow Mr. Warter to exhibit himself.

Southey had written an article in the *Quarterly*, in which some interpolations respecting the Iron Duke had been made:—

It is not unlikely that I may offend Croker by the manner in which (without alluding to him) I have pointed out the impolicy and injustice of his interpolations. If it be so, so it may be. He may say what he pleases in his own person, and call black white if he likes it, but it is presuming too much to do this in mine. Fools that these people are! as if there were any living man who is more disposed to render full justice to the Duke of Wellington than I am, or who had equally the will and the power to bestow upon him the highest and most lasting praise.

This modest statement is followed three weeks after by a singular correction:—

I had no opportunity, when last we met, to tell you what has passed concerning the *Quarterly Review*. In consequence of my letter to Gifford, which you saw, I found that the interpolations came from no less a personage than the Duke himself, who thought proper, through Croker, to make me his tool. I spoke as became me upon the occasion; insisted upon stopping the press, carried my point, struck out the falsehoods which had been inserted, and replaced what had been struck out. Upon seeing the former part of the article (the proofs of which had not been sent me), I found a passage interpolated about the Convention of Cintra, which is contrary to my own expressed opinion. This I shall resist, and insist upon it that nothing hereafter be inserted in any paper of mine without my consent; otherwise I will withdraw from the work. I had an interview at the Admiralty after the business, and it was curious to observe how carefully the subject was avoided, and yet what concessions were made, and civilities shown, in reference to it.

The Duke, interpolating praise of himself, is, we must confess, somewhat incredible to us.

Here is a bit of autobiography:—

With as boyish a heart as ever, I begin to have a grey head, and many symptoms that the noonday of life is gone by. In the year 1798 I once wrote 1200 lines in a



week. "Gualberto" made part of them; the greater number of the rest were in "Madoc." This I could not do now; and an increased fastidiousness, or sense of imperfection, will not account for all, or even half, the differences; the inclination for the effort is wanting, which is a strong indication that the power no longer exists.

On looking again at the other passages we had marked for extract we find them too trivial, let us then at once proceed to the real amusement of these volumes—the notes of the editor. From the final note to the fourth volume we assume that Mr. Warter has been roughly handled by these "hiringlings of the press"—the critics. This is the note; the capitals are Mr. Warter's:—

In volumes which comprehend so wide a field of literature as these do, there will probably be many mistakes which I have overlooked. Where any such are found, I shall feel very much obliged to any courteous and competent scholar who will communicate with me. On the publication of SOUTHEY'S COMMON PLACE BOOKS I made a similar request,—and I do not forget, but wish to record, the courtesies of the Bishop of London, who, amidst the multiplicity of his engagements, found time to notice it. So different is the genius of a great SCHOLAR from that of MEN-MILLINERS in literature, Quibus ingenium est immanis utrumque ferumque.

If Mr. Warter overlooks mistakes and you courteously point them out to him, you are a SCHOLAR; but if you wickedly point them out to the public, he brands you as a MAN-MILLINER in small caps. Mr. Warter seems to have an affection for this typographical emphasis; and very ludicrous is the mysterious emphasis with which he refers to a collection of materials made by Southey:—

All these collections are in my possession. As a mercantile speculation Messrs. Longman and Co. did not consider that the publication would answer. IT HIDES ITS TIME.

The drollest of Mr. Warter's notes are those in which he displays at once his erudition and autobiographical expansiveness. He is extremely anxious that the public should know him to be a man of "diversified reading in many languages," and on the slightest provocation he draws from his erudite stores. Thus, if Southey happens to say, "Indignation may make good verses," Mr. Warter, who has accomplished that rare feat of erudition, the reading of Juvenal, kindly quotes the passage to which Southey alludes, for the benefit of men-milliners who could not possibly have suspected the allusion. But Icelandic is Mr. Warter's forte—as imbecility is his faible. Southey says, "I find the Portuguese *Ana* in my Danish dictionary *Amme* a nurse;" whereupon John Wood Warter, with mingled pathos, autobiography, and erudition, adds this note:—

It is Icelandic, also. See Rask's *Icelandic Dictionary* (poor Rask, whom I followed to his grave!), and the Specimen Glossarii to the *Edda*, vol. ii. p. 562, ed. 4to. 1818.

We can enlarge the reader's knowledge and entertainment on this subject. "The word is German also. *Vide Flabberschnurz Die Amme und ihre Verhältnisse zum Menschheit: als Grundlegung einer Social Politik.* Kleinfahrt, 1833. Poor Flabberschnurz! we never knew him, or gladly should we have followed him to his grave. We passed through Kleinfahrt once, but it was in the *Mallepost*, and our stay was therefore not long enough to found a solid friendship. His works are before us."—In this style much valuable autobiography may be made to relieve erudition. Mr. Warter is a master of the style. Southey mentions that two Danish poets have sent him their works; and as Mr. Warter believes the English public to be intensely interested in any small fact about himself which it may be his humour to reveal, he gives this note:—

With Oehlenschläger I was intimate, and his works are all before me. Ingemann was rarely in Copenhagen whilst I was there. His talents may have been less, but his genius was more refined than that of Oehlenschläger.

Is not that perfect? "His works are all before me." What then? Ingemann was rarely in Copenhagen when that city had the misfortune of possessing Mr. Warter, and this the public may be glad to know—for Ingemann's sake! Mr. Warter is fond of assuring us that somebody's works are "before him," as if that were eminently interesting; and on one occasion when Southey alludes to Cotton Mather, this autobiographical editor says:—

I will thank the reader to correct the mistake in Vol. II. p. 264. I wonder how I overlooked it, as he is a great favourite, as all oddities are, with me.

In Mr. Warter's diversified readings in various languages the syntax of his own may have gone astray, so that the note just quoted must not be criticised by a public grateful for the revelation respecting Mr. Warter's love of oddities. We will close our *Anthologia Warteria* with a charming specimen. Southey, speaking of his daughter's contempt of Downs, says that when she grows older she will learn to enjoy all scenery; and the husband of that daughter, in editorial capacity, adds this note:—

It is just as her father predicted! This day, 7th Sept., 1855, on leaving West Tarring, as she looked from the railway station on the chequered light and shade on Cissbury, she exclaimed, "How beautiful are those Downs!"

### THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

*Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, in 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the Command of Commodore M. C. Perry.* By F. L. Hawkes, D.D., LL.D. Trübner.

Thus, the official narrative of a state expedition, is the most important work that has been produced, during the present century, on Japan and its sister regions. It has been compiled from the records of the squadron,—the diaries of the commodore, the captains, flag lieutenants, and scientific supernumeraries. Dr. Hawkes, the historian of the voyage, is a competent writer, who had prepared himself for his special task by general studies on the politics, commerce, social laws, and external relations of the Japanese Empire—an empire which, for two centuries, has been the veritable Asian mystery. The Portuguese, who conquered so far along the Indian coasts; the Spaniards, who founded a great viceroyalty in the Eastern waters; the French, who trampled over the Carnatic and Bengal; the Russians, who have detached vast territories from China; the Dutch, who wield the clustered sceptres of a hundred Asiatic islands, had failed to accomplish that which Perry and his companions have accomplished in Japan. What the Portuguese and the English once enjoyed, and what the Dutch have continued to enjoy under the most humiliating conditions, the Americans have thrown

open to the world. This they have done, in spite of an opposition that was not confined to the East, but which was exasperated by jealousies in Europe, by the intrigues of the Dutch, who have never established a genuine Oriental dominion, but who subsist upon privilege, prohibition, and the least reputable arts of trade. With characteristic ingenuity, they sought to anticipate the United States commissioner, and, forcing that under the pressure of British, American, and Russian demonstrations, foreign commerce must be admitted into Japan, endeavoured to procure its admission upon terms favourable to their ancient monopoly. They represented Perry's visit as an invasion, circulated rumours of treason and danger, set afloat every conceivable suggestion that was likely to thwart the American enterprise. But to no purpose. Commodore Perry, with as much policy as decision, negotiated a treaty, and removed the Solomon's Seal that had condemned six generations of Japanese to stupor and immobility.

But observe the process. The United States acquire California. From California they gaze across the Pacific at the Oriental islands. Between the eastern and western extremities of Asia, they see the double dominion of the English and the Dutch-England on the Continent, Holland in the Archipelago, the English and the Russians pressing upon China, a rich empire open in Japan, with the limpet colony of Holland clinging to its shores. A direct trade, therefore, was established between the Chinese ports and the western ports of the Republic; but the Japanese group lay between, teeming with population, celebrated for its riches, known to be isolated only by the action of an outworn bigotry.

The American squadron, after an interesting voyage—supplying Dr. Hawkes with materials for two hundred and fifty pages of picturesque and lively narrative—reached the Bay of Yeddo, in Japan, in July, 1853. The decks were cleared for action; the guns were shotted; small arms were handed round; sentinels were posted, as though an engagement were in view. But the spectacle of a steamer, coming up straight against the wind, amazed the Japanese, and sufficed to hold them in awe. The fortified horns of the bay were passed, and four American ships took up their station close to land. The usual drama was enacted: guard-boats, grantees, standard-bearers, helmetted officials, in red, blue, and variegated robes, swarmed over the waters, and formed a fantastic picture. The objects of the mission were explained. Then ensued the inevitable delay, protracted by Eastern formality, insincerity, and vacillation. Commodore Perry had prepared for his voyage, as Dr. Hawkes prepared for his book, by familiarizing himself with the history and character of the people—a strange idea for a diplomatist—and knew something more of the East than of dusky forms and white draperies and songs by starlit rivers. He was determined to be as absolute as forbearing, and if the imperial functionaries insisted upon etiquette, to insist upon etiquette with the imperial functionaries. He taught them at once, that if Americans were not to touch Japanese soil without permission and without surveillance, neither should Japanese touch American ships uninvited and uncontrolled. Here was a basis of operations. The people respected their visitors, and even Oriental governments are in the habit of receiving unacknowledged suggestions from the people. In future, the representatives of the empire met the representatives of the republic with flattering pomp. But every artifice of evasion was exhausted. The court objected to the particular form in which the American message had arrived, desired to transmit its reply to another port, wished to invite the friendly intervention of the Dutch: in vain. Perry would deliver his credentials to the emperor himself, or to an imperial commissioner. The commissioner, therefore, was nominated, and, in full audience, received the President's letter on shore. In this missive the Japanese were informed that the United States of America reached from sea to sea, that Oregon and California lay, across the ocean, opposite to Japan, and could be reached in eighteen days; that California produced sixty millions of golden dollars annually, and that, while Japanese commodities would be valued in America, American dollars might be useful in Japan. That auriferous allusion enlivened the yellow countenances of the island officials, though they received the American proposals with mute reserve. It was not long, however, before certain incidental concessions proved that the double influence of ships and dollars had operated upon the imperial mind. Nevertheless, Perry's first visit ended without leading to any positive result. He was not more than eighteen days in the Japanese waters, and did not stay for the answer of the government. But he obtained the right of anchorage free from the presence of guard-boats; he had extorted from the court the deputation of a high official to treat with him; he had surveyed the Bay of Yeddo, under its batteries, and had established amicable, though indirect relations with the people.

Towards the close of 1852 the Japanese Emperor died. Various acts of violence against American citizens had strengthened the claim of the United States to new and definite relations with Japan. In the spring of the following year, therefore, a second squadron arrived in the Bay of Yeddo. This time Perry was instructed to obtain explanations from the government respecting its treatment of American sailors, and to declare that no such proceedings would in future be tolerated; to open one or more ports by treaty, and, if necessary for the enforcement of these demands, to occupy the main island of Loo-choo, a dependency of the empire. A larger naval force now lay in the Japanese waters; the officials were more deferential; arrangements were made for formal conferences on the subject of the proposed treaty.

This treaty was practically negotiated in a house built near the shore of Yoku-hama Bay; within short range lay in line of battle the nine ships of the squadron, their guns pointed towards the populous town of Kanagawa. Three princes of the empire and a body of the highest nobles here met the commodore, who marched to the doors of the Treaty House with a full guard of marines, three banners flying, and an imposing staff of officers attending him. Among the earliest proceedings was the delivery of the United States presents to the Emperor and to his great functionaries—a locomotive engine, tender, passenger-car, and rails complete, now in full work, to the infinite astonishment of the natives; a telegraph apparatus; implements and arms of various kinds; a set of Audubon's works; tea, Irish potatoes, whisky, wine, fruit, and perfumery. From this benignant

initiation; the commodore and the commissioners turned to the real work of the day, and protocolled at great length—the Japanese proposing the clauses of the treaty, and the Americans replying. In one instance the commissioners suggested that the Americans established at Nauraki should hold no intercourse with the Dutch and Chinese. To this Perry made answer:

"The Americans will never submit to the restrictions which have been imposed upon the Dutch and Chinese, and any further allusion to such restraints will be considered offensive."

That mode of procedure settled the point. The negotiations prospered, a singular cordiality of intercourse arose between the Japanese and their visitors, and the gifts of the President were returned, in kind, by the emperor. There was a gorgeous pile of red and yellow cloths, flowered crapes, the inimitable Japan lacquer, tinted porcelain, and the gay varieties of Eastern industry. It was not long before the definitive treaty was framed, declaring perpetual and universal peace between the Japanese Empire and the American Republic, and stipulating for a limited liberty of commerce between their respective nations. The articles of this historical convention are printed at length by Dr. Hawkes. The signatures of the commodore and the commissioners were affixed, and celebrated by a festival—an eccentric entertainment of fish stews, soy, saki, rice, and cakes, served in lacquered bowls, upon tables spread with scarlet crape, and arranged in Grecian order.

Not one article of this treaty was assented to by the Japanese Commissioners until they had considered its full effect, translated it into their vernacular, tested it by a variety of constructions, expunged all dubious phrases, and, by declaratory clauses, limited its meaning. One remark made by them is especially deserving of attention. They said: "The Japanese are unlike the Chinese. They are averse to change." The Japanese understand the Chinese, far better than the Chinese are commonly understood in Europe. We generally hear the people of China described as a conservative, immutable nation, with petrified laws and manners, exactly as we hear the French, the least fickle of nations, described as volatile and experimental. Now, precisely as the French are addicted in life, institutions, tastes, manners, to monotony, the Chinese are addicted to variety. They are perpetually changing, revolting, enacting new institutions, deserting the ancient ways. They are in their nature, inconstant, capricious, revolutionary. History has never, at least, seen in China what it has seen in France—a numerous people, living under the sway of the same family, undisturbed and torpid, during eight hundred years.

We have merely noted the diplomatic history of the American expedition to Japan. We must reserve a review of the new information supplied in Dr. Hawke's elaborate and graphic history. It is scarcely possible, indeed, to bring out, within one or two articles, all the varied and enticing anecdotes of this narration—which most readers will be anxious to peruse for themselves. However, it is suggestive of some comment, and we cannot refrain from saying more of a book so abundantly interesting.

#### HEINE'S BOOK OF SONGS.

Heinrich Heine's Book of Songs. A Translation by John E. Wallis.

Chapman and Hall.

ENTERTAINING, as we do, very absolute views on the difficulty, almost amounting to impossibility, of poetic translations; and believing further that it is precisely the light, graceful, tender, and sportive poems of a Béranger, a Goethe, or a Heine, which above all others defy translation, a translator might justly complain of our judgment, on the ground that we removed his work out of court. This cannot be helped. We can only obviate the unfairness, if unfairness there be, by avowing the fact. When, as so frequently happens, the translator is ignorant of the language from which he translates, and but imperfectly understands the language into which he translates, there is no need of applying any standard at all; but in Mr. Wallis's case we have an unusual acquaintance with German, and an unusual regard to fidelity in rendering it; if he is not always faithful, the error is not the error of ignorance, but one which arises from poetical and metrical difficulties.

In a modest preface Mr. Wallis informs us these versions were made some sixteen years ago, when he was a student in Germany.

They were translated without any view to publication, not in the order in which they stand, but according to the impulse of the moment, and without any uniform plan for adjusting the respective claims of the letter, the spirit, and the melody of the original. These are the three victims of every translator,—all must suffer, and any partiality for any one can only be indulged at the expense of greater cruelty to one or both of the others.

He has exhibited no haste to rush into print, and even while printing his translations does not pretend that they are adequate. If he prints at all it is because Heine has latterly been much talked of, and a "demand" is supposed to exist.

To those who do not read German the volume will be welcome, and would be more so if they could be made to believe that it represented the original. But it is not so. The translation is *approximative* only. The singer has a catarrh, and although through the husky notes you detect the singer, you miss the ravishing *timbre* of his voice. Take this for example:—

The maiden sleeps in her chamber,  
The moon peeps trembling in;  
Without is a ringing and singing,  
Like waltzers' merry din.

"I'll try to see from the window,  
"Whence all the uproar springs!"  
She sees there a skeleton standing—  
He fiddles and scrapes and sings.

"A dance to me thou hast promised,  
"And never hast kept thy vow;  
"To-night is a ball in the churchyard,  
"Then come, and we'll dance it now."

It works on the maiden wildly,  
It lures her forth from the door;  
She comes, and the skeleton singing  
And fiddling marches before.

He fiddles and hops and stables,  
And rattles each dried-up bone;  
And nods and nods with his gleaming skull,  
That horribly mocks the moon.

Now compare the last stanza of the original:—

Es fidekt und tänzelt und hüpft,  
Und klappert mit seinem Gebein;  
Und nickt und nickt mit dem Schädel,  
Unheimlich im Mondenschein.

Mr. Wallis succeeds best with the poems, like those "at the North Sea," which hamper him less with metrical exigencies, and with Ballads which have a story, and do not wholly depend on the indefinite grace of melody and imagery. But even in the Ballads we miss many of the felicitous touches which make the stories poems. Who does not remember

Donna Clara! Donna Clara!  
Heissgeliebte langer Jahre!

with its weird close? Mr. Wallis thus renders it:—

"Donna Clara! Donna Clara!  
"Loved so fondly many a year!  
"Thou art bent on my destruction,  
"And it costs thee not a tear.

"Donna Clara! Donna Clara!  
"Life is sweet to young and old!  
"But below dwells shuddering horror,  
"And the grave is drear and cold.

"Donna Clara! on the morrow  
"Will Fernando, to thee plight'd,  
"Claim thy promise at the altar—  
"Am I to the feast invited?"

"Don Ramiro! Don Ramiro!  
"Thou canst speak in bitter strain,  
"Harsher than the stars, whose sentence  
"Overrules my wishes vain.

"Don Ramiro! Don Ramiro!  
"Fling this shadow from thy heart;  
"On the earth are maidens many,  
"But 'tis Heaven that bids us part.

"Don Ramiro! thou hast conquer'd  
"Many a Moor in bloody fight;  
"Conquer now thy own proud spirit,—  
"Come to-morrow to the rite."

"Donna Clara! yes, I swear it,  
"Hear me, Heaven, and hear it, Hell!  
"Thou and I will dance together;—  
"Till to-morrow, fare thee well."

"Then good night!" the window sounded;  
Deeply sighing stood the knight,  
Stood as one deprived of motion,  
Then pass'd slowly into night.

And at last with lengthen'd struggles,  
Darkness yielded unto day;  
Like a blooming flower-garden,  
Wide outspread Toledo lay.

Many a stately house and palace  
Glitters in the sunny beam;  
And the domes of lofty churches,  
As if newly gilded, gleam.

Like a swarm of bees loud humming,  
Mingling peal the festal bells,  
And the sound of prayer and music  
From the temples softly swells.

Lo! from out the market chapel  
Peals the hum of voices loud,  
And like broken waves commingled,  
Issues forth the motley crowd.

Gallant knights and lovely ladies,  
Courtiers gaily glancing round,  
And the merry joy-bells mingle  
With the sacred organ's sound.

And the struggling crowd dividing,  
That with reverence yields them place,  
Donna Clara, Don Fernando,  
Newly wedded, move with grace.

To the bridegroom's palace-gateway  
On the crowd and tumult roll'd;  
There the wedding-feast commences,  
With the pomp of days of old.

Knightly-games and well-fill'd tables,  
Alternate 'mid sounds of mirth;  
Hours unwatch'd fly swiftly onwards,  
Until night descends on earth.

For the dance the guests assemble,  
And they fill the lofty hall;  
And the rays of thousand torches  
On their glittering dresses fall.

Proudly sit the bride and bridegroom,  
Raised the other guests above,  
Donna Clara, Don Fernando,  
And they mingle words of love.

Round the wall in whirling eddies  
Fly the glittering dancers gay;  
Rolls the drum its martial thunder,  
And the thrilling trumpets bray.

"Wherefore, prythee, lovely lady,  
"Bend so fixedly thine eyes  
"On the hall's remotest corner?"  
So the knight in wonder cries.

"See'st thou yonder Don Ramiro,  
"One in sable mantle dight?"  
"Nay, 'tis but a shadow, dearest,"  
Answers with a smile the knight.

But the shadow moves towards them,  
'Tis a guest in robes of woe;  
And she knows and greets Ramiro,  
And her cheeks and forehead glow.

And the dance is form'd already,  
And the merry pairs fly round  
In the waltz's giddy circles,  
And the trembling floors resound.

"Gladly will I, Don Ramiro,  
"Join with thee the festive throng;  
"But to come in sable mantle  
"Mid our joyous guests was wrong."

And upon the Fair, Ramiro  
Gazes stern with brow of gloom,  
Clasps her round, and darkly murmurs:  
"Thou hast said that I should come."

In the dance's giddy tumult,  
Lo! the pair are borne away;  
Rolls the drum its martial thunder,  
And the thrilling trumpets bray.

"Snow-white are thy cheeks, Ramiro!"  
Whispers Clara in secret dread.  
"Thou hast bidden me come hither!"  
In a hollow voice he said.

In the hall the torches glitter  
Through the flooding throng alway;  
Rolls the drum its martial thunder,  
And the thrilling trumpets bray.

"Ice-cold are thy hands, Ramiro!"  
Says the Fair, in timid tone.  
"Thou hast bidden me come hither!"  
And the torrent sweeps them on.

"Leave me, leave me, Don Ramiro!"  
"These are odours of the tomb!"  
And again the fatal answer:  
"Thou hast said that I should come."

And the floors are smoking, glowing,  
And the frantic music peals;  
Like a scene of mad enchantment,  
Every object spins and reels.

"Leave me, leave me, Don Ramiro!"  
And she struggles with her doom.  
Don Ramiro answers ever:  
"Thou hast said that I should come!"

"Go then, and may God defend me!"  
Loud she cried in steadfast tone;  
And the words were scarcely utter'd  
Ere Ramiro's form was flown.

Clara sinks in death-like pallor,  
Cold and trembling, night around,  
In the realms of dull obstruction  
Soul and body lie spell-bound.

And at length the stupor passes,  
And she lifts her eyes with pain;  
But astonishment and terror  
Close the lovely orbs again.

For since first the dance had sounded,  
She had never left her seat,  
And she sits beside the bridegroom,  
And she hears the knight entreat.

"Wherefore are thy cheeks so pallid?"  
"Wherefore, love, this air of gloom?"  
"And Ramiro?" falters Clara,—  
And her terror strikes her dumb.

Darkly frowning at the question,  
Stern and brief the knight replied:  
"Lady, ask not bloody tidings,  
"For at noon Ramiro died."



Our readers doubtless remember Barry Cornwall's fine song of "Belshazzar the King," let them compare this of Heine:—

The midnight hour was drawing on;  
Hush'd in repose lay Babylon.

But in the palace of the king  
The herd of courtiers shout and sing.

There, in his royal banquet-hall,  
Belshazzar holds high festival.

The servants sit in glittering rows,  
The beakers are drain'd, the red wine flows;

The beakers clash, and the servants sing,—  
A pleasing sound to the moody king.

The king's cheeks flush, and his wild eyes shine;  
His spirit waxes bold with wine;

Until, by maddening passion stung,  
He blasphemes God with impious tongue;

And his proud heart swells as he wildly raves,  
Mid shouts of applause from his fawning slaves.

He spoke the word, and his eyes flash'd flame!  
The ready servant went and came;

Vessels of massy gold he bore,  
Jehovah's temple's plunder'd store;

And, seizing a consecrated cup,  
The king, in his fury, fills it up.

He fills, and hastily drains it dry,—  
From his foaming lips leaps forth the cry,

"Jehovah! at thee my scorn I fling!  
I am Belshazzar, Babylon's king!"

Yet scarce had the impious words been said,  
When the king's heart shrunk with a secret dread.

Suddenly died the shout and yell;  
A death-like hush on the tumult fell.

And lo! on the wall, as they gazed aghast,  
What seem'd like a human hand went past,

And wrote—and wrote,—in sight of all,  
Letters of fire upon the wall!

The king sat still, with a stony look,—  
His trembling knees with terror shook.

The menial throng nor spoke nor stirr'd,  
Fear froze their blood,—no sound was heard!

The Magians came, but none of all  
Could read the writing on the wall:

But, by the servants of his train,  
Belshazzar, the king, that night was slain!

A volume which contains poems like these can scarcely be without a welcome from the English reader. But to translate Heine, in the real sense of the word, requires a poet almost as exquisitely endowed as Heine himself.

#### A TRAGIC STORY.

*Schatzkästlein des Gottvaters* ("The Godfather's Jewel-Casket.") By Von Berthold Auerbach. Williams and Norgate.

BERTHOLD AUERBACH is so deservedly celebrated for his tales of peasant life, that we could not open a new volume of stories by him without some pleasant expectations. The principal defect of his fictions is a too predominant moralizing tendency which often leads him to sacrifice truthful representation to the desire of enforcing a lesson. This defect is particularly conspicuous in *The Godfather's Casket*, where he seems divided between the purpose of writing tales about the poor which shall convey a moral to the rich, and that of writing moral tales for the poor themselves. The result is a book that is not well suited to either class. Still he is too sincere and loving a student of popular manners and character to produce a volume of fiction which does not contain some striking and truthful sketches, and there are several such in *The Godfather's Casket*. We select one as a specimen, not because it is the very best or most agreeable in the book, but because the hint which he intends to convey by it to wealthy German mothers might be usefully adopted by certain English mothers also. Here is the story.

Christiane, a blooming young country-woman, rejoicing over her first-born, was induced by destitution to accept the office of wet-nurse in the family of a rich merchant, and, as a necessary consequence, to place her own baby under the care of a *ziehfrau*—a woman who makes it her profession to bring up children orphaned in this way. A slight shudder betrayed the recollections of the mother when the foster-child was first placed in Christiane's arms, but instinct is even more easily transferred than sentiment, and by-and-by her tenderness for her nursing grew into a passion. Living luxuriously, she became brighter and more blooming than ever, and was inexhaustible in her songs, caresses, and playful chat. The merchant's young wife thought she had found the best of nurses. Winter passed into spring, and Christiane, dressed in a new suit of her peasant costume (the wealthy townspeople in Germany delight in exhibiting a blooming country nurse), was to take her nursing, warmly nestled in furs and satin, to enjoy the sunshine on the Parade, and surprise the father by meeting him on his return from the Exchange. Deeked out in this way, obliged to exhibit herself to the gaze of strangers, Christiane began to have an uneasy sense of some-

thing false and artificial in her position; and this vague feeling presently grew into a feverish anxiety to see her own child. At length the impulse was irresistible. She hastened from the Parade, and threaded the damp, narrow streets, to the house where she had left her child. She found it lying, thin and yellow, in its cradle, with a half-peeled potato on the coverlet. Casting a look almost of hatred on the little Hermann, her foster-child, she sank down by the cradle and sobbed aloud, the two babies crying with her. Presently she snatched up her own child, alternately showering caresses on it, and quarrelling with the woman who had the care of it, till at last she seemed struck with the fact that she was expected at home, took up the little Hermann, and hastened away. She found her mistress in a state of consternation. The husband had returned from the Exchange without meeting the nurse and child. Christiane would not confess where she had been, but pretended that she had lost her way. It was resolved that she should never go out with the child alone again, and there were thoughts of dismissing her; but the intercession of the medical man who had recommended her procured her pardon.

A day or two after, Christiane seemed to have recovered her equanimity and cheerfulness, and the merchant and his wife, quite at ease about their nurse, went out in the evening to pay a visit. The house was perfectly quiet, and Christiane was chanting by the cradle one of her melancholy songs. Suddenly she hastened to the window and pushed it open. A housemaid at work in the next room asked her what she was doing, and told her to shut the window—the night air would come in. Christiane asked her if she had heard nothing; for it seemed to her as if some one in the street below was calling her by name. The housemaid said she heard nothing—it was all imagination. But Christiane could not rest; she went up and down the nursery like a wild beast in its cage. She stopped and listened—again she seemed to hear her own name. She slipped off her shoes and stole down stairs. The house-door was fastened, but she opened a window and was quickly in the street. No sooner did her feet touch the ground than she rushed like lightning through the streets; the watchmen were terrified at her noiseless speed. She arrived at the house where her child was; the door was open, for the woman had just gone for a moment into a neighbour's. Christiane found her child in its cradle; it neither cried nor moaned, and she could only see it indistinctly by the faint rays of the moon. Presently the woman entered with a candle, and Christiane shrieked as the light fell on the emaciated little form of her baby. She snatched it from the cradle and pressed it in her arms. Oh, bliss! it opened its eyes, put its lips to her bosom and its little hand to her mouth. After a while, she laid it carefully in its cradle, kissed the covering under which it slept, or at least closed its eyes, and rocked it, singing a cradle song. But she rocked a dead child. The next time she bent down to touch it, she found it cold and stiff, and she sank senseless over the cradle. On recovering her consciousness, she glided out of the house, rushed back along the streets as swiftly as she had come, stole gently up to the nursery, took the little Hermann from his cradle and caressed him, singing:—

"Sleep, my baby, sleep,  
Thy father keeps the sheep,  
Thy mother. . . ."

While she was singing, the carriage entered the court-yard, and presently her mistress opened the door and said, "How is my child?" "Your child!" cried Christiane, with madness in her voice, "my child. . . . Yes, your child. . . . Yes, it has murdered my child. Murder!" she shrieked, and dashed the baby to the ground.

The medical man entered and found the child dead on the floor, the mother lying beside it in a swoon, and Christiane singing and running wildly about the room. The same night Christiane was taken to a lunatic asylum.

Auerbach suggests, as the moral of this story, that the rich mother who consents to use the services of a poor one should remember that she incurs a responsibility beyond the mere payment of wages—should consider that in procuring a foster-mother for her own child, she has herself adopted, though in a somewhat different sense, the position of foster-mother to the child of another woman.

#### NEW EDITIONS.

DR. E. H. MICHELSEN'S *Manual of Quotations from the Ancient, Modern, and Oriental Languages* (Crockford) may be described as at once a new edition and a new book. It is a development of Macdonald's *Dictionary of Quotations*, and includes law phrases, maxims, proverbs, and family mottoes. We recommend it to a place in the student's library, as well as in the miscellaneous collection of the General Reader, who will probably station it where he has placed his volumes "for constant use." G. R. is likely to need assistance of this sort, and, when in a difficulty, may judiciously take counsel with Dr. Michelsen as to the meaning of Latinisms, Grecisms, Orientalisms, and other recondite varieties. Mr. John Timbs's *Things not Generally Known Familiarly Explained: a Book for Old and Young* (Bogue), has also been promoted to the rank of second editions. Five thousand copies have been sold within four months. Several new articles have been added to this admirable repertory of historical, scientific, archaeological, and imaginative illustrations—which is indeed a book for young and old to enjoy. It is our melancholy duty, also, to announce that Mr. Newton Crossland's deplorable pamphlet, entitled *Apertions: a New Theory*, (Effingham Wilson) has been reprinted, with an aggravation called *Hartore Hall: a Ghostly Adventure*. Mr. Crossland thinks that all his reviewers are retail dealers in scientific frippery, conventional twaddle, sloppy metaphysics, and vulgar smartness. Poor Mr. Crossland seems dismally in earnest. It is delightful to turn from "an imaginative work"—the work of such an imagination—to an almanack, the reading of the columnar pages of an almanack being far more tolerable than that of many an essay, and many a poem. That which we have to notice thus late in the year is *Waugh and Cox's Australian Almanac for 1856*, which has reached its seventh issue, and which deserves to be adopted as an emigrant's hand-book.

## The Arts.

### RISTORI IN COMEDY.

It is the opinion of many excellent critics that Madame RISTORI is better in comedy than in tragedy. We care not to decide the question. For nothing seems idler than a dispute upon comparative merits. Where many things afford delight, why torture yourself to decide which is the most delightful? The task is ungrateful, and pre-eminently useless.

The *Locandiera* which was selected for the *début* of this remarkable actress in comedy, is one of GOLDONI's, and to our mind it is an excellent play. The incidents are simple, and yet the interest never flags. It is thoroughly lively and entertaining. There are the *Marquis of Forlipopoli*, the *Count of Albalorita*, the *Cavaliere di Ripafatta* and his servant, two ladies, a lodging-house keeper, *Mirandolina* by name, and her servant *Fabrizio*. The scene is at the lodging-house of *Mirandolina*. The position of this lively lady is something like the head of a great boarding-house. Although she looks after the *cuisine* and the comforts of her guests, still she occupies a better position than a mere letter of lodgings. She is pretty, fascinating, beautifully dressed, and indeed captivates by her manner and conversation every man who comes to the house. The poor *Marquis*—poverty-stricken and proud as he is—is compelled under her influence to become almost generous. He relies on his nobility and makes desperate love. The *Count*, trusting to his wealth and his costly presents, laughs the *Marquis* to scorn, and is confident of success with the fair *Mirandolina*. The *Cavaliere* professes a profound contempt for all women, and, like *Benedick*, is satisfied that he never will marry. *Mirandolina*'s object is to conquer the *Cavaliere*, and she succeeds. But having conquered him she rejects him, and marries her servant. The principal use of the two ladies seems to be to withdraw the *Marquis* and the *Count* from the scene, whilst the *Cavaliere* is being vanquished by *Mirandolina*. In such a play, the dialogue, of course, is everything. There are no striking situations—no moral lessons inculcated—no preaching in soliloquies. The play is the work of a thorough artist—as GOLDONI certainly was. *Mirandolina* subdues the rebellious *Cavaliere* with the most perfect womanly art. She does it so imperceptibly, that it is quite impossible to say when the poor man is really overcome. The dialogue is smooth, natural, and singularly ingenious. Some persons think it common-place. No doubt it is very like real society. But just as a dull man sees nothing to remark, and nothing to afford amusement in the ordinary society of life—whilst in truth there is ample material for observation and for amusement—so in GOLDONI's play a censorious critic only proves his own dullness and inexperience of society by his disparagement. *Mirandolina*'s projected victory over the boastful woman-hater, in preference to an attack upon the nobleman or the millionaire, is quite the notion of a woman conscious of her power of fascination. Her first attempts to make an impression by ministering to his selfishness—by attending to his comforts, his linen, and his table—are admirably natural. And, when the ice is slightly thawed, when the bear is a little tamed, it was inevitable to note the somewhat obtrusive familiarity of *Mirandolina*'s conduct, justified only by the assumption that the *Cavaliere* is impervious to all tender impressions, and that therefore the lady may treat him with an ease and frankness which, in the case of any other man, would certainly be misconstrued. It was excellent to observe, during the progress of the campaign, how the surprise of the *Cavaliere* at her proceedings merged into passionate admiration—with what tact *Mirandolina* concealed her real purpose, and how dexterously, as each new spark kindled in his soul, she inflamed it into a blaze. After the conquest is achieved she enjoys her victory to the full, but—marry her victim she will not. Some critics seem to think this proves her heartless. But is it so? *Mirandolina* is only attracted to the *Cavaliere* by his boastful weakness and by the consciousness which she entertains of her own power. Success like hers is more likely to engender contempt than love. It would have been very different had she begun by falling in love with the *Cavaliere*, and to gratify that love had set herself to subdue him. Accordingly *Mirandolina* lets him rage on in his disappointment and marries *Fabrizio*—in obedience to her late father's injunctions.

Not one of the Italian plays exhibited at the LYCEUM has been so well performed in all its parts as the *Locandiera*. There was less inequality between Madame RISTORI and the other actors. Indeed, S. GLECK, the *Cavaliere*, S. BUTI, his servant, and S. BELLOTTI-BON, the *Marquis*, were all excellent. The *Marquis* was quite the old Italian nobleman, with a touch of that pompous humour which generally goes with a nobleman's poverty. In all the other dramas in which we have seen RISTORI, it is clear, even in reading them, that one of the chief objects of their authors has been to make points. The spectator looks out for the fine bits. But in this comedy there is nothing of the sort. The dialogue runs pleasantly on, and there is not a single passage—except, perhaps, the toast which RISTORI gives over the Burgundy—which excites the desire to demand an *encore*. Long as the play is, and barren as it is of incidents, you feel that you are being permitted for an hour or two to look in upon a scene of real Italian life and manners. We are free to confess that, at times, Mad. RISTORI seemed almost inclined to assume the tragic *cothurnus*. The figure and face are so imposing, her force of manner is so overwhelming, that she must always seem *Clytemnestra* in disguise. This leads us to doubt whether RISTORI could by possibility perform those miraculous transformations which BOUFFÉ and even CHARLES MATHEWS sometimes achieve. Is it possible, think you, that RISTORI could within a few hours play the *Gamin de Paris* and then the *Père Turlututu*—a mischievous boy, and a man in his second childhood? We think not. Still her *nonchalance* and thorough appreciation of the character which she has assumed—her sly touches throughout showing that all her winning ways are being used for the sole purpose of compelling her victim, the *Cavaliere*, to acknowledge her power—are worthy of all praise.

Having taken her benefit and acted in SILVIO PELLICO's play of *Francesca da Rimini*, and in a one-act comedy, *I Gelosi Fortunati*, RISTORI has betaken herself to the provinces. We wish this accomplished lady all success.

### MR. ROBSON'S "MEDEA."

The tendency to burlesque a noble performance, conceived in a spirit of mingled truth and idealism, and executed with consummate art—to cast down what is beautiful and noble, for the sake of exciting the morbid laughter of a few "barren spectators"—is an objectionable feature of our time, or perhaps not so much of this time specifically as of our English nature in general. We were pained, therefore, when we saw announced one or two travesties of Madame RISTORI's

grand conception of *Medea*. Mr. WRIGHT, as we chronicled last week, was the first to bring the comic mask into leering competition with that majestic vision of the fierce enchantress conjured up by the classical features and throbbing genius of the Italian lady who has just departed from our London world; and this week we have parody Number Two served up for us at the OLYMPIC. But there can be no question that, if we are to have a burlesque of such a performance at all, it cannot be placed in any hands so fit as those of Mr. ROBSON. We all knew beforehand that he would dash into the very midst of the "fun" and vulgarity a sort of gusty torchlight flare of passion; of rage that seems to be at odds with itself whether it shall mouth and mock at its own manifestations, or be "terribly in earnest;" of elfish malice, darting forth, every now and then, from the ambush of a fantastical drollery, and seeming to carry with it a certain dwarf-like distortion, intensity, and abruptness; and of pathos, truer than that of many "legitimate" actors, capriciously dovetailed into the comic pattern, and, in a measure, sorting with it, in accordance with some grotesque and hitherto undiscovered rule of art. And such proved to be the case. Mr. ROBSON's performance of the sorceress transports us into a kind of wild witch region, as if we were admitted to a broomstick "Sabbath," where all the elements of human nature may be supposed to exist in startling reality, and yet to be combined with dreamlike waywardness and extravagance. His *Medea* is a St. Giles's beggar-woman, fraudulent, hypocritical, avaricious, and abusive; and yet a hag with supernatural will, passion that flares and lightens into poetry, and the tenderness of a veritable mother over her forsaken children. He reconciles the extreme of vulgar reality with the very soul of grotesque romance; links the facts of our modern London streets with the dreams of ancient Colchis; and through the one brief act of which the piece consists has a complete mastery over his audience, and sways them as he likes. That awful comparison in the original play, of the leopard rending his human victim in the forest, which *Medea* puts forward as typical of the manner in which she desires to treat her rival, is here converted into a cat pouncing on a mouse. Ludicrous enough, it may be said. But with Mr. ROBSON it is not ludicrous, any more than the fact is ludicrous. The cat herself is not more quietly fate-like in her approach; more remorseless in the dart with which she pins her prey; more grotesquely cruel in the ghastly banter with which she dallies with the victim; or more fiercely earnest in the final grip and hurried deglutition. The effect on the house was remarkable. We observed people leaning forward over the fronts of the boxes and stalls while the passage was proceeding; and, at the close, the applause was long and loud. Mr. ROBSON's gradual subdual of rage in the last scene—the melting and softening over the children—the running frantically about the stage with them, when pursued by the mob—and the final murder of them—were also singularly and strangely fine. And let us not forget to notice the graceful compliment paid to Madame RISTORI at the close, when a bust of the great actress, and statues of Tragedy and Comedy (executed by Signor MONTI), are revealed, crowned with rays of fire—Mr. ROBSON singing an apology for what might otherwise seem like disrespect to a "noble woman." We were glad to observe that Madame RISTORI herself was in a private box, and that she laughed heartily at many parts of the performance.

The other actors went through their parts with neatness and vivacity; but they do not call for particular criticism. The burlesque is brightly and wittily written by Mr. ROBERT BROUGH; and the scenery and dresses are closely copied from the original.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MADLE. JOHANNA WAGNER's performance of *Lucrezia Borgia* confirms the opinion we very reluctantly expressed of her *Romeo*. Extraordinary physical power, incessant exaggeration, and a total want of true feeling, are the chief characteristics of this German prima donna.

To those who were familiar with the *Lucrezia* of GRISI the contrast was at once ludicrous and painful. Witness the last scene, in which we all remember the passionate abandonment of despair and tenderness of GRISI when she throws herself on the body of *Genaro*, the son sacrificed to her cruel lust of vengeance. At this terrible moment Madle. WAGNER is seen gesticulating coldly but fiercely across the footlights, invoking, we may suppose, the excited sympathies of the pit and gallery. Yet the bouquets which descended upon Madame AMADEL, the *Orsini* of the evening, proceeded from the side-boxes.

Mr. CHARLES BRAHAM, who essayed *Genaro*, sang his best: we are sorry to add that his best is totally inadequate to the part vocally and dramatically. He seems to have studied in a good school; his method is not inelegant; but he has one fatal defect as a *primo tenore*: he cannot sing music written for a tenor voice.

The new Imperial ballet *Le Corsaire* recalls the best days of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE in this department. It is superbly put upon the stage, and Madame ROSATI's dancing is the perfection of her art.

### THE AMATEURS AT DRURY LANE.

THE amateur performance on Saturday last was signalized by "the first appearance on any stage" (in the *Loan of a Lover*) of a young and fair *débutante*, whom we are persuaded the public will not willingly let die into private life again. To the uninitiated, who were not aware that so rare a gift was hereditary, it was astonishing; and to all it was delightful to see acting so arch, delicate, and truthful, accompanied by all the charm and freshness of youth, and to listen to a speaking voice sweet and tender as a lute, which, set to music, became a pure and clear mezzo-soprano, finely cultivated and exquisitely delivered. Mrs. KEELEY played the part of *Peter Spyke*, and, maternal solicitude notwithstanding, never acted more admirably, to the triumph of one most dear adding a new triumph of her own.

Touching the Amateurs, the Pantomime went well, but we may be allowed to express a hope that the future performances of this band of brothers may be of a higher order. At all events a Pantomime in the dog-days is preposterous.

Two of the best concerts of the season have been given this week: on Wednesday, by Madame VIARDOT, when that consummate artist and most esteemed lady displayed all the prodigious versatility and abundance of her genius to a crowded and delighted audience; and by Signor BAZZINI, the accomplished violinist, yesterday. Signor BAZZINI's programme was rich and varied, the executants first rate, and the audience at once ample and select.



## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 15.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—RICHARD NELSON, Leeds, tailor.

**BANKRUPTCY.**—JOHN MC MILLAN, Wolverhampton, publisher—JOHN FORTMEYER DAVIES, Morley, Tyndal, chemist—JOHN BLAKLEY and JAMES BLAKLEY, Thornhill, Yorkshire, builders—SAMUEL SKETCHLEY, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, scrivener—ELIZA HOBBS, Manchester, cabinet-maker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—WILLOCK and LIVINGSTON, Glasgow, ironmongers.

Friday, July 13.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—THOMAS SMALL PACK, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, grocer.

**BANKRUPTCY.**—HENRY GRANT, Southampton, licensed victualler—WILLIAM WHEELER, Broadway, near Evesham, corn dealer—SIRROB PARTRIDGE, Darlaston, Staffordshire, lath manufacturer—JOHN CROUCH, Okehampton, innkeeper—GEORGE AUGUSTUS HAMILTON CHICHESTER, York-buildings, Adelphi, commission-agent—WILLIAM WOOD, Aldgate-street, dealer in German yeast—WILLIAM GARRICK, Georgian builder.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—THOMAS FORBES, Airth, Stirlingshire, grain dealer—ARMSTRONG and AITCHINSON, Hawick, drapers—ALEXANDER BURNS, Falkirk, jeweller—JOHN BELL and Co., Glasgow, tea-merchants.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**BECHER.**—On the 14th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of Major C. G. Becher, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry: a son.

**BERESFORD.**—On the 10th inst., at Wyndham Rectory, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford: a daughter.

**CORREBT.**—On the 11th inst., at Acton Reynald, Salop, Lady Corbett: a son and heir.

**HAMILTON.**—On the 11th inst., at 43, Euston-square, the wife of the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.: a daughter.

**JEWSON.**—On the 12th inst., at 21, Manchester-street, Manchester: a son.

**MORGAN.**—On the 6th inst., at Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, Mrs. Charles Horatio Morgan: a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**DILL-WALE.**—On the 3rd inst., at Little Shelford, Cambridge, Richard Dill, Esq., M.D., Regency-square, Brighton, to Augusta Caroline, fourth daughter of the late General Sir W. Wale, K.C.B., of Little Shelford.

**FAGAN-DUCKWORTH.**—On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, Clementina Marion, daughter of the late Major-General C. S. Fagan, C.B., of the Bengal Army, and chief of a junior branch of the Fagans of Feltrim, to the Rev. Robert Duckworth, curate of Bickleigh, Devon.

## DEATHS.

**BEDWELL.**—On the 16th of May last, at Kamptee, aged 45, Exeter Gustavus Bedwell, Esq., surgeon, East India Company's Service.

**JOHNSON.**—On the 15th of May, at Berhampore, Augusta, the beloved wife of Edward Johnson, Esq., of Narcoobared, near Morais, Bengal, aged 29.

**SCOVELL.**—On the 12th June last, of yellow fever, off Rio, William George Scovell, Esq., First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Express, and third son of Henry Scovell, Esq., of Dublin.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 13, 1856.

THE money market is decidedly easier—from arrivals from Australia, and a diminution of exports of gold. The Bank of England has been doing business on a more liberal rule as to discount; and this exercises a restraint upon a rising market. Foreign funds are heavy, particularly Spanish and Mexican.

The heavy Railways have improved in price since the settling. French shares remain about the same. Central of France, in advance. Luxembourg, Sambre, and Namur all faster. East India, Mrs. B. J. Brown: a son. The new lines in embryo, Bengal and South Eastern of India, are dealt in but sparingly. The Ceylon Railway allotment of shares gave the greatest dissatisfaction.

The object of the promoters to run the shares up to a high premium has not succeeded, and the shares will now probably languish unless the dealers are heavy buyers, and there must be a temporary rise for the settling. That settling, however, is not yet appointed. The greatest fluctuation in the week has been in the Riga Railway shares. From 51 premium they fell to 3, and have been hovering between 3 and 4 premium. If all be true that is said against them, they are utterly worthless; if on the contrary there has been an imperial concession, with the advantages of a guarantee, they should be worth 100 premium. The notorious corruption amongst the officials in Russia might induce wealthy Hebrews to get the concession made to a very different company from the present, if the concession be not yet signed—and it is believed that something of the sort must be going on. The Greek houses, who generally know their own interests, are represented to have been selling.

Joint-Stock Banks are firm, particularly General Discount. This latter company is fairly on the way to return 20 per cent.

At four o'clock Consols close 93½.

Aberdeen, 29, 31; Bristol and Exeter, 96, 98; Caledonian, 94, 96; Chester and Holyhead, 164, 174; East Anglian, 18, 19; Eastern Counties, 101, 104; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62, 64; Great Northern, 96, 97; Ditto, A stock, 77, 78; Ditto, B stock, 130, 132; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 112, 114; Great Western, 60, 61; Lancaster and Carlisle, 78, 79; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97, 98; London and Blackwall, 7, 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 108, 110; London and North-Western, 107, 108; London and South Western, 106, 107; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32, 33; Midland, 82, 82; Birmingham and Derby, 53, 54; New York, 100, 100; North British, 104, 104; North British, 37, 38; North-Eastern (Berwick), 94, 97; Ditto, Extension, 34, 35; Ditto, Great North-Eastern Purchase, 24, 24; Ditto, Leeds, 174, 184; Ditto, York, 62, 63; North Staffordshire, 44, 44; Oxford, Worcester, and Midland, 77, 79; South Devon, 154, 164; South Eastern, 73, 74; South Wales, 80, 82; Vale of Aylesford, 194, 204; West Cornwall, 64, 71; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8, 9; Bombay and Baroda, 24, 24; Dutch Rhenish, 34, 34; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 36, 37; East Indian, 24, 24; Ditto, Extension B, 23, 23; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 133, 141; Great Central of France, 74,

## CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 13, 1856.

DURING the week the weather has not been the most favourable for the growing crops, heavy rain having fallen in many parts of the South of England, and the temperature being far from forcing. This, together with small supplies, has imparted great firmness to the Wheat trade, and though the near approach of harvest causes buyers to limit their purchases to the supply of immediate wants, and the trade is consequently not active, Monday's rates are well maintained, and in some instances exceeded. Since last Friday 42 cargoes of Wheat and 35 of Maize have arrived at ports of call. Some of these were sold before arrival, some have been consigned, and some have been disposed of since, so that there is no anxiety to effect sales. Some cargoes of Kalafat Wheat off the coast have been sold at 38s. 6d. and 62s. Marjanoff arrived by steamer 78s. Taganrog Ghirka past Constantinople 61s., Saxonska Wheat on passage 64s., and other soft Russian 59s. to 63s. all cost, freight, and insurance. Maize on the spot is rather more in demand, and cargoes waiting for orders have sold on rather better terms the last day or two. Early in the week sales were made of Ibrail at 29s. and 30s., Foxonian 29s. to 30s. 6d., Galatz 30s. to 30s. 6d., 31s. and 31s. 6d. Yesterday and to-day some cargoes Galatz have sold at 31s. 6d., and Ibrail is held firmly for 30s. A cargo of Salonica in bad order has been sold for 24s. 9d. One of these cargoes has been taken for Antwerp and another for Norway. There are also inquiries for Maize for distilling, and it would seem, from the great difference between the value of this Grain and Barley, that it is as much cheaper than the latter for distilling as it is for feeding. Barley and Oats come forward in very moderate quantities, and the prices of both are fully maintained. This is also the case with Beans. There is an extremely small number of cargoes of the latter now on passage, and they are held at high rates.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.  
(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	218½	218½	218½	217½	217½	218
3 per Cent. Red.	96	96	96	95½	95½	95½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Consols for Account	96	96	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3 per Cent. An.	97	97	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 2½ per Cent.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Long Ans. 1850	31	31	31	31	31	31
India Stock	233	233	233	233	233	234
Ditto Bonds, £1000	23	23	23	23	23	23
Ditto, under £1000	21	21	21	21	21	21
Ex. Bills, £1000	21	21	21	21	21	21
Ditto, £500	17	17	17	17	17	17
Ditto, Small	18	18	18	18	18	18

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	101½	Portuguese 4 per Cents	...
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents	86	Russian Bonds, 5 per	...
Chilian 6 per Cents	...	Russian 4½ per Cents	113½
Chilian 3 per Cents	...	Spanish	44
Dutch 2½ per Cents	65½	Spanish Committee Cer.	...
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	...	of Coup. not fun.	6
Equador Bonds	...	Turkish 6 per Cents	104½
Mexican Account	81	Turkish New, 4 ditto	106½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents	23	Venezuela, 4½ per Cents	81
Portuguese 4 per Cents	...		

## INFORMATION FROM ITALY ON THE ENGLISH PRESS.

"The *Corriere Mercantile* has scolded the *Italia e Popolo* as guilty of a blunder in confounding the *Post*, a weekly Tory journal, with the *Morning Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston. The *Italia e Popolo* refers to the *Unione* and the *Opinione*. We confess to having confounded the two papers; but if there be a blunder, it is not ours, for the *Leader* of June 21, confuting the article of the *Post* without naming it, calls it a *journal representing the opinions and intentions of Lord Palmerston*, which can only be understood of the *Morning Post*. Our correspondent, in sending us the *Leader*, forgot to send us the article to which it replied; so that we do not know whether there be a mistake or not."—*Unione* (Turin Paper).

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has been holding its annual meetings during the last week at Chelmsford. The members of the society had a banquet on Thursday, at which three French commissioners addressed the company, in excellent English, and in an admirable spirit of cordiality, on the union between the two nations.

THE ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—M. Gustav Waagen has written to the *Times* to express his dissent from Mr. William Coningham's depreciatory remarks on Giovanni Bellini's "Virgin and Child," recently added to the National Gallery. He regards the picture as a genuine and very fine work, and accuses Mr. Coningham of "presumption."

THE STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.—Two more of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent collision between the Irish iron steamboats Mail and Excelsior died at the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, on Tuesday, making ten deaths resulting from the catastrophe.

BISHOPRIC OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—A meeting of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral has been convened for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Bishop of the See of Gloucester and Bristol, in the room of the late Dr. James Henry Monk. Of course the recommendation of the Queen will be adopted, and the Rev. Charles Baring elected to the vacant episcopate.

DROWNED.—A Mr. Shilling, a gentleman of advanced age, residing near Aylesford, and his son, have been drowned just below Aylesford-bridge, together with the pony which was drawing the chaise in which they were sitting. It was night, and it is supposed that something must have occurred to frighten the animal, and that, dashing across the road, he must have fallen into the river, dragging the chaise after him. However this may be, the pony, the chaise, and the two travellers, were found in the river.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED WIGAN. Monday and during the week (Wednesday excepted), the performances will commence with the successful comedietta of DELICATE GROUND; in which Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Leslie, and Mrs. Stirling will appear.

After which will be presented a New Historical, Mythological, Polyglottical tragedy, translated from the Greek, French, and Italian into something occasionally resembling English, entitled MEDEA. Modes, Mr. F. Robson.

To conclude with a comic scene, entitled A CONJUGAL LESSON. Mr. Lullaby, Mr. F. Robson; Mrs. Lullaby, Mrs. Stirling.

Wednesday, Mr. Emory's Benefit. Commences at Half-past Seven.

Will close on the 26th.

## FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY, 131, Pall Mall. Admittance 1s. Catalogues 6d.

B. TRODSHAM, Secretary.

## DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten, containing upwards of one thousand models and preparations, illustrating every part of the human frame in health and disease, the race of men &c. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, and at Half-past Seven, by Dr. G. Sexton, F.R.G.S.; and a new and highly-interesting Series of Lectures in success in course of delivery by Dr. Kahn, at Four P.M. precisely.—Admission 1s.

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Cole, Chemist, Aberystwith:—"I sell as much of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers as any druggist in Wales, and can bear testimony to their efficacy."

Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

## FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

The manifold advantages to the heads of families from the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of temporary sickness, occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every housekeeper in the kingdom.

For females, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache, so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, fulness of the skin, affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and produce a healthy complexion.

Sold by PROUT and HARSANT, 230, Strand, London, and all Medicine Vendors.  
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

UNDOUBTED REMEDIES FOR SWELLINGS AND STIFFNESS OF THE LIMBS.—Mr. J. P. King, Chemist, of West Cowes, writes to Professor Holloway that Robert Hunt, of East Cowes, fell from a scaffold three years ago, causing enormous swellings, which produced such a stiffness of the limbs as to incapacitate him from walking. He tried all medical men, and was in the Newport Hospital for three years, but turned out incurable. After constantly using your Ointment and Pills for four months, he is now perfectly cured.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamp, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

## A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

Patent Office Seal of Great Britain.  
Diplôme de l'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris.  
Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, is prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1., is a Remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates. It has restored bodily and sexual strength and vigour to thousands of debilitated individuals, who are now enjoying health and the Functions of Manhood; and whatever may be the CAUSE OF DEQUALIFICATION FOR MARRIAGE, they are EFFECTUALLY CURED by this Wonderful Discovery!

## TRIESEMAR No. II.

effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of Gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms. Gleet, Stricture, Irritation of the Bladder, Non-retention of Urine, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those disorders where Copiari and Cubeta have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

## TRIESEMAR, No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms. It searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes; it also constitutes a certain Cure for Scoury, Scrofula, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, and is a never-failing Remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with Mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot restore.

Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in 51 cases, saving 1s. 12s. To be had wholesale and retail in London, of Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street; R. H. Ingham, druggist, 46, Market-street, Manchester; H. Brackenbury, bookseller, Deansgate, Bolton; J. Priestly, chemist, 52, 3rd-street, Liverpool; Powell, bookseller, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; Winnall, bookseller, High-street, Birmingham.

**LE MIROIR FACE ET NUQUE.**—This new Patent Toilet Glass reflects the back of the head as perfectly as it does the face, and both in one glass at the same time, enabling a lady to arrange her back hair with the greatest ease and precision; it is the most unique and complete article ever introduced into the dressing-room. Price 2s. and upwards. The Patent can also be added to any good Toilet Glass. Drawings and Prices sent free by Post. To be seen only at the Patentees, Messrs. HEAL & SON, whose warehouses also contain every variety of Toilet Glass that is manufactured, as well as a general assortment of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads and Bedding, containing designs and prices of upwards of 100 Bedsteads, sent free by post. HEAL & SON, 126, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

**SISAL CIGARS, SISAL CIGARS, at GOOD- RICH'S** Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.—Box, containing 74 fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands.

**SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER.** Having leased the Holy Well Spring at Malvern, renowned for its purity, J. S. and Co. can now produce a SELTZER WATER with all the CHEMICAL and MEDICINAL properties which have rendered the Nassau Spring so celebrated. They continue Manufacturing SODA, MAGNesia, and POTASS WATERS and LEMONADE, at LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and DERRY. Every bottle is protected by a Red Label bearing their signature.

**MINERAL NATURAL WATERS OF VICHY.**—The increasing demand for these Waters, as valuable remedial agents, by the Upper Classes in England, has induced the Company to whom the French Government has conceded the privilege of vending them, to form an Establishment in London, where they may be obtained in any quantities precisely as they are bottled at the springs. The PASTILLES or LOZENGES prepared from the Saline Constituents of the Vichy Waters, and the SALTS, for Internal Use or for Baths, so celebrated on the Continent for all Stomach, Liver, and Renal Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, &c., are also kept at the VICHY WATERS COMPANY'S DEPOT, 27, MARGARET STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE.

#### A CLEAR COMPLEXION!

**GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWER** is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption, and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. In the process of shaving it is invaluable, as it allays the irritation and smarting pain, annihilates every pimple and all roughness, and renders the skin smooth and firm. Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9d., by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

#### DR. DE JONGH'S

### LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Entirely free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is administered with speedy and marked success in cases of

**CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.**

Specially rewarded for its purity and efficacy by the Governments of BELGIUM and THE NETHERLANDS, and expressly sanctioned by the ROYAL SANITARY POLICE OF PRUSSIA.

Approved of and recommended for its purity and superiority over every other preparation by BERZELIUS, FOUQUIER, DR. JONATHAN PEREIRA, HASSELL, LETHBRIDGE, SHERIDAN MURPHY, GRANVILLE, the *Lancet*, and innumerable other British and foreign scientific authorities and distinguished physicians.

Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the Continent, in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy in alleviating suffering and effecting a cure much more rapidly than any other kind.

Contains iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short, all the most active and essential curative properties—in larger quantities than the Pale Oils manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, mainly deprived of these by their mode of preparation.

#### EXTRACT FROM "THE LANCET," JULY 29, 1854.

"Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. In the preference of the Light Brown over the Pale Oil we fully concur. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. de JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in bottles capuled and labelled with Dr. de JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., sole British Consignees, 77, Strand, London; and by many respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 8s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

**BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE.**—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Stock on show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and children's Cots, stands unrivalled either for extent, beauty of design, or moderation of prices. He also supplies Bedding and Bed-hangings of guaranteed quality and workmanship.

Common Iron Bedsteads, from 10s.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent macking, from 17s.; and Cots, from 20s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2s. 7s. 6d. to 15s. 15s.

A Half-Tester Patent Iron Bedstead, three feet wide, with Bedding, &c., complete:

Bedstead	£1 4 6
Chintz furniture	0 17 0
Paillasse, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow	1 13 0
A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane	1 5 0
	£4 19 6

A double bedstead, same

If without Half-Tester and Furniture:

Single bed, complete

Double bed, complete

£3 13 9

5 5 9

**BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.**—

WILLIAM S. BURTON has ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM devoted exclusively to the DISPLAY of BATHS and TOILETTE WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 3s. 6d.; Nurea, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.

**PAPIER MACHE and IRON TEA-TRAYS.**—An assortment of TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier Maché Trays,

per set of three

Ditto, Iron ditto

Convex shape, ditto

Round and gothic waiters, cake and bread-baskets equally low.

**TEA-URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.**—

The largest assortment of London-made TEA-URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 30s. to 6s.

The late additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe) are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE (IRONMONGERY) including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Lamps, Gasaliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding, so arranged in sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.

30, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE.

Established 1820.

**BUY of the MAKERS.—BRUSHES, COMBS,**

and BROOMS of every description, whether for the dressing-table, household, or stable use, thirty per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, at the Manufacturers, J. and J. WITHERS, 36, Tottenham-court-road (opposite Bedford-street, Bedford-square).—Warranted tooth brushes, 3d.; superior ditto, 4d.; the best that can be made, 6d. each.—N. B. The lowest price asked, and no abatement.

**THE LARGEST STOCK of BRUSHES and COMBS in LONDON.—J. and J. WITHERS, 36, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

#### FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

#### DEANE'S

IRONMONGERY and FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.

A Priced Furnishing List sent Post Free.

DEANE, DRAY, & CO., LONDON-BRIDGE.

Established A.D. 1700.

**THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS,** made to order, from Scotch Heather and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool and thoroughly shirred, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street.

The PELLISSE OVERCOAT, 21s. and 28s., adapted for the season; the TWO GUINEA DRESS or FROCK COATS; the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS; and the HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOAT.

N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

**RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so often hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep.

A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 223, Piccadilly, London.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. Postage, 6d.

Manufactory, 228, Piccadilly, London.

#### ESTABLISHED 1838.

**VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** No 18, King William-street, Mansion House, City.

Life Assurances of every description effected. Half the Annual Premium may be paid during the first five years.

One-third may remain on credit during the whole of life. Endowment Assurances, payable at 50, 55, 60, &c.

Loans to Assurers on personal or other security. 80 per cent. of profits on all Assurances on the bonus scale. The last bonus averaged 83 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

**THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.** Capital 100,000*l*. Established 1840.

Office, 27, Gresham-street. Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales.

This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.

A new and most important feature, entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage, Divorces, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities included in one policy.

Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable. Annuities granted. Family endowments.

Loans on personal and other securities.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application.

By order, ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

**SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.** London Branch—64, Gracechurch-street, City.

14, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

ASSURANCES, with whole Profits, for a rate of Premium about the same as is charged in other Offices for a fixed amount not entitled to any additions.

Tables of Rates, and every information as to the system of Division of the Profits, may be had on application.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY was held on the 20th February, JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq., City Clerk, in the chair.

The Report from the Directors showed, that the business of the past year has considerably exceeded that of the previous year—a result which, considering the continued pressure on the industrial resources of the country the Directors could not have ventured to anticipate.

The new Proposals were 626, assuring 341,451*l*, and the corresponding Premiums 9,403*l* 17s. 10d. The total premiums received in the year amounted to 78,676*l* 4s. 6d. The Claims of the year, by 63 deaths, were 43,139*l* 3s.

The Report concluded as follows:—"The Directors have adhered to the same careful system of administration as in former years, notwithstanding the excessive competition which prevails. They have refused to recognise the practice of giving commissions to induce a preference in bringing business to them; and in the extension of the Society by means of Agencies, they have kept steadily in view the importance of its being represented—whether in the case of Agents or Medical Advisers—by persons in whom they can place full reliance."

Full Reports of the Proceedings at the Meeting may be had at the Head Office in Edinburgh, or at the London Branch.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

GEORGE GRANT, London Agent and Secretary.

**A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK,**

IN CASE OF INJURY BY

**ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION,**

OR THE SUM OF

**£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH,**

May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or £100 in case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.

**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., may be had of the Agents—of the Clerks at all the Principal Railway Stations—and at the Head Office, London, where also

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE**

May be insured against by the Journey or by the Year as heretofore.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers Insurance Company, Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament. Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

The Court of Directors GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS upon the Company's Bank, ADELAIDE, at par.

Approved drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Business with all the Australian Colonies conducted through the Bank's Agents.

Apply at the Company's Offices, 54, Old Broad-street, London.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, July, 1856.

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.**

**BANK OF DEPOSIT,**

No. 3, Pall-Mall East, LONDON.

**THE WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY**

Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

16th July, 1856.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening Investment Accounts sent free on application.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT,**

No. 3, Pall-Mall East, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit. Prospectuses and forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.



Published Quarterly, price 1s.  
**JOURNAL OF THE DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.** The July Part (just published) contains:  
 1. The Expediency of a Cheap Land Tribunal. By James A. Lawson, LL.D.  
 2. The Private and Local Business of Parliament. By Joseph John Murphy, Esq.  
 3. On the Advantages of Policies of Insurance terminable at the age of 63 instead of at Death. By W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D.  
 4. Education the Surest Preventive of Crime and the Best Safeguard of Life, Property, and Social Order. By James Haughton, Esq.  
 5. On the Bank Charter Act of 1844. By S. M. Greer, Esq.  
 6. Notes on the Société Générale de Crédit Mobilière. By Richard Hussey Walsh, LL.B., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin.  
 7. Proceedings of the Society.  
 8. The Barrington Lecture.  
 Dublin: W. S. O'NEILL and GILL, 50, Upper Sackville-street; London: W. S. O'NEILL and Co. Amen-Corner, Paternoster-row.

**SUPERIOR SCHOOL-BOOKS.**  
**BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK AND EXPOSITOR.** 19th Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound.

**BUTTER'S GRADATIONS IN READING AND SPELLING,** upon an entirely new and original plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables. 41st Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound.

**BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER.** With Engravings. 4th Edition. Price 6d.  
 London: SIMPKIN and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; LONGMAN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co. Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD.

**SWEDENBORG'S WORKS.**  
**CONJUGIAL LOVE and its CHASTE DELIGHTS; also, ADULTEROUS LOVE and its IN-SANE PLEASURES.** Demy 8vo, 4s.  
**HEAVEN and HELL; also, the INTERMEDIATE STATE or WORLD OF SPIRITS.** A Relation of Things Heard and Seen. Demy 8vo, 3s. With Hartley's Preface, 3s. 6d.  
**APOCALYPSE REVEALED,** in which are disclosed the Arcana therein Foretold. Two vols., 8s. Either volume, 4s. All sent post free.  
 London: Swedenborg Society, 36, Bloomsbury-street

**"I TOO;" and other Poems.** By BEEL-ZEBUB.  
 Second Edition, fcp. 8vo, handsomely bound, 6s. (Free by Post, on Receipt of the amount in Postage Stamps.)  
 London: R. TOWNSEND, HAMBLIN, and Co., 421, Oxford-street, and all Booksellers.

Just published, post free, two stamps, with prescriptions English.  
**QUACKERY UNMASKED.** Its Extortions, Impositions, and Deceptions fully explained. By JOHN SUTTON, M.R.C.S.  
 "The author has conferred a great boon on suffering humanity, by laying bare the scandalous practices of nefarious adventurers, who advertise to cure diseases of which they know nothing."—*Herald*.  
 "Will prove useful to thousands, to whom we recommend it."—*Star*.  
 Address, Dr. SUTTON, 15, Frederick-place, Goswell-road, London.

Just published, price 2s., post free 2s. 6d.,  
**AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHEA;** its Nature and Treatment, with an exposition of the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of Nervous Derangement. By A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, London.

London: W. KENT and Co., 51 and 52, Paternoster-row.

**ITALIAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.**  
**MR. ARRIVABENE, D.L.L.,** from the University of Padua, who has been established in London for three years, gives private lessons in Italian and French at his own house, or the houses of his pupils. He also attends Schools both in town and country. Mr. ARRIVABENE teaches on a plan thoroughly practical, and the most mediocre mind cannot fail to thoroughly comprehend his lessons.  
 Apply by letter to Mr. ARRIVABENE, No. 4, St. Michael's-place, Brompton.

**UNRULY CHILDREN.**—Ladies and Gentlemen who find their sons or daughters getting beyond their own control, are recommended to apply for advice and assurance to a married Clergyman of much experience in gaining the esteem and confidence of young persons of all ages, from 6 to 20, who can refer to parents whose children have derived benefit from his kind, firm, and gentle treatment. Address Rev. A. M., 8, Cambridge-terrace, Clapham-road, London.

**DEAFNESS.**—Prize Medals 1851. First class 1855.—The new invented ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENTS, to suit every degree of deafness, however extreme, can only be obtained of F. C. REIN, sole inventor and maker, at his Paradise for the Deaf, 108, Strand, London. Also Rein's celebrated Cork Respirators.

**BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.**  
 This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind, for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance—but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.  
 Sold by PHOENIX and HARSANT, 229, Strand, London, and all Medicine Vendors.  
 Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

#### THE MOST POPULAR SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Embellished with Plates, Maps, Engravings, &c.,  
**WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.** Forty-fourth edition, 12mo, price 6s., strongly bound in roan.

**WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF GREECE.** Twenty-eighth edition, 12mo, price 5s. 6d., strongly bound in roan.

No editions of these works are genuine except they have the name of the publishers, WHITTAKER and Co., on the title-page.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

#### THE AUTHOR'S EDITIONS.

**OLLENDORFF'S METHOD OF LEARNING** to READ, WRITE, and SPEAK a LANGUAGE in six months.

1. ADAPTED TO THE GERMAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. In two parts. Part I., eighth edition, price 12s., 8vo, cloth. Part II., third edition, price 12s., 8vo, cloth. The parts sold separately.

\*. Introductory Book to Dr. Olendorff's method adapted to the German, containing a new system of facilitating the study of the German Declensions, and rules on the gender of substantives. New edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

2. ADAPTED TO THE FRENCH. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo, sixth edition, containing a Treatise on the Gender of French Substantives, and an additional Treatise on the French Verbs. Price 12s., cloth.

3. ADAPTED TO THE ITALIAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo, third edition, price 12s., cloth.

KEYS TO THE ITALIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN SYSTEMS, prepared by the author. Price 7s. each, cloth lettered.

It is necessary for those who desire to avail themselves of the present method to notice that these are the only English editions sanctioned by Dr. Olendorff, and he deems any other totally inadequate for the purpose of English instruction, and for the elucidation of the method so strongly recommended by Captain Basil Hall, and other eminent writers. They should be ordered with the publisher's name, and, to prevent errors, every copy has its number and the author's signature.

The above works are copyright.

London: WHITTAKER and Co., and DULAU and Co.; and to be had of any bookseller.

**MR. KEIGHTLEY'S HISTORICAL and CLASSICAL WORKS.**

History of England. 2 vols. 12mo, new edition, cloth. 14 0

The volumes are sold separately, 7s. each.

History of Greece. 12mo, sixth edition, cloth. 6 6

History of Rome. 12mo, sixth edition, cloth. 6 6

Questions on the Histories. 12mo, cloth. 1 0

History of India. 8vo, cloth. 3 0

History of the Roman Empire. 12mo, second edition, cloth. 6 6

Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy. 8vo, new edition, cloth. 12 6

The Mythology Abridged. 18mo, sixth edition, bound. 4 0

Ovid's Fasti. With notes and introduction. Second edition, 8vo, cloth. 0 6

The Catalina and Jugurtha of Sallust, with notes and excursus. Post 8vo, cloth. 6 6

Tales and Popular Fictions. Woodcuts, fcp. 8vo, cloth. 6 6

Elementary History of England. 12mo, third edition, bound. 5 0

Elementary History of Greece. 18mo, second edition, bound. 3 6

Elementary History of Rome. 18mo, third edition, bound. 3 6

These works are used at the chief public schools, and by the tutors at the Universities, and are admirably adapted for private and self-instruction.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

#### PERRIN'S FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

New edition, 12mo, 2s., cloth.

1. PERRIN'S NEW AND EASY METHOD OF LEARNING the SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. By G. GROS.

Thirty-third edition, 12mo, price 1s. 6d., cloth.

2. PERRIN'S ELEMENTS OF FRENCH CONVERSATION, with Familiar and Easy Dialogues. By C. GROS.

Twenty-eighth edition, 12mo, price 2s., cloth.

3. PERRIN—FABLES AMUSANTES. Revue et corrigée par C. GROS.

LONGMAN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; SIMPKIN and Co.; DULAU and Co.; HOLLISTON and STONEMAN; F. and J. RIVINGTON; E. P. WILLIAMS; C. H. LAW; DARTON and Co.; TEGG and Co.; HALL and Co.; and PIPER and Co.

CORRECTED, AMENDED, and ENLARGED FOR THE ENGLISH STUDENT.

Now ready, a new edition, carefully corrected and revised, in 2 vols. 8vo, price 24s., cloth, of

**FLÜGEL'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF the GERMAN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES;** adapted to the English Student. With great Additions and Improvements, by C. A. FEILING, German Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the City of London School; Dr. A. HEIMANN, Professor of German at the London University College; and JOHN OXENFORD, Esq.

Also, just published, new and cheaper edition, an Abridgement of the SAME, for younger students, travellers, &c. By J. OXENFORD and C. A. FEILING. Royal 18mo, price 7s. 6d., strongly bound.

London: WHITTAKER and Co.; DULAU and Co.; and D. NUTE.

In a few days will be published,

**PIUS IX. and LORD PALMERSTON.** By the COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT. Translated with the permission of the Author, and revised by himself.

London: C. DOLMAN, 61, New Bond-street.

#### NEW VOLUME OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS.

Now ready, 12mo, price 6s., cloth.

**THE CYROPEEDIA OF XENOPHON.** From the text of Dindorf, with English Notes. By the Rev. G. M. GOSHAM, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Also, lately published, uniform with the above,

**THE PASHI OF OMID,** with English Notes. By E. A. PALEY, M.A., editor of "Æschylus," &c. 12mo, price 2s., cloth.

**HORACE.** By the Rev. A. J. MACLEAN, M.A., Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Bath; from his edition in "The Bibliotheca Classica," abridged. Price 6s. 6d., cloth.

**C. J. CAESARIS COMMENTARII DE BELLO GAL-LICO,** with English Notes, Preface, Introduction, &c. By GEORGE LONG, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo, 5s. 6d., cloth.

**CICERO DE SENECTUTE et de AMICITIA,** with English Notes, &c. and an Index by GEORGE LONG, M.A. 12mo, 5s. 6d., cloth.

**XENOPHON'S ANABASIS,** with an Introduction, Notes, Maps, &c. By the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Master of the Grammar School, Bignon, New edition, 12mo, 5s., cloth.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane; and G. BELL, Fleet-street.

**DES CARRIERE'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.** BY M. DEBILLE.

Now ready, in 12mo, price 7s. roan, a new edition of

**ABRÉGÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE,** extrait de l'Histoire de l'Abbé Mallet, par M. DES CARRIERES. Continué d'abord, jusqu'à la Révolution de Juillet, 1830, par J. C. H. TAVERNIER; et ensuite, jusqu'à l'établissement de l'Empire, sous Napoléon III., par C. J. DEBILLE, Professeur à l'École de Médecine, et à l'École de la Cité de Londres, auteur d'une Grammaire Française, &c.

London: LONGMAN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.; SIMPKIN and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; DULAU and Co.; F. and J. RIVINGTON; C. H. LAW; and PIPER and Co.

#### NEW ITALIAN DICTIONARY.

Recently published, in 2 vols. 8vo (1502 pp.), price 30s., cloth.

**A NEW DICTIONARY of the ITALIAN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES;** based upon that of BARETTI, and containing among other additions and improvements, numerous neologisms relating to the Arts and Sciences; a variety of the most approved Idiom and Popular Phrases, &c. Compiled by JOHN DAVENPORT and GUGLIELMO COMELATI.

London: LONGMAN and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; DULAU and Co.; and other proprietors.

#### ROUTLEDGE'S SERIES OF ORIGINAL NOVELS.

Price 2s., boards.  
**HARRY OGILVIE; OR, THE BLACK DRAGONS.** By JAMES GRANT.

Also, in this series—  
 Evelyn Forester. (1s. 6d.) Yellow Frigate. (2s.) Grant.  
 Miss Power. (1s. 6d.) Pride of the Men. (1s. 6d.)  
 Adrien. (1s. 6d.) By the Necle.  
 Author of "Zingra" the Serf Sisters. (1s.) J. Harwood.  
 Gypsy.  
 Mr. Brother's Wife. (1s. 6d.) Family Feud. (2s.) By Miss Edwards.  
 Frank Hilton. (2s.) James Curlew. (1s.) R. W. Grant.  
 "The cheap novels will beat the dear ones, if such works as the 'Family Feud' are published in the series."—*Guardian*.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., 2, Farringdon-street.

#### BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS AND SUMMER READING.

Price 1s., boards.  
**TO SWITZERLAND and BACK,** with a Visit to Mont Blanc. By WALTER WHITE, author of "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," &c.

The American Handbook and Tourist's Guide. (2s. cloth.) The Crimea, from Kertch to Perekop, by C. W. Koch. (1s. boards.)

Turkey, being Sketches from Life. (2s.) By the Roving Englishman.

The Roving Englishman; or, Continental Sketches. (1s.) America and the Americans. (1s. 6d.) By W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P.

Pictures from the Battle-Fields. (3s. cloth.) By the Roving Englishman.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., 2, Farringdon-street.

#### SEVENTH THOUSAND, price 2s. 6d., cloth, post free.

**INDISPENSABLE.—LIVE and LEARN: A** Guide to all who wish to Speak and Write Correctly. "Live and Learn" is an excellent book. We look upon it as really indispensable. We advise our readers to imitate our example, procure the book, and sell it not at any price."—*Educational Gazette*.

London: JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-row.

#### WORTH NOTICE.

What has always been wanted is now published, Sixteenth Thousand, price 4s., post free.

**THE DICTIONARY APPENDIX,** with upwards of Seven Thousand Words not found in the Dictionary, comprising the Participles of the Verbs, which perplex all writers.

"No person that writes a letter should be without this work. This book is invaluable."—*Weekly Times*.

"We heartily recommend this book."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"It is as necessary as Walker himself."—*The Critic*.

"The author has done good service to his country in the compilation of this volume."—*Literary Argus*.

London: JOHN F. SHAW, 36, Paternoster-row.

# THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXVII, is now published.

## CONTENTS:

- I. SAVANAHOLA.
- II. GROTE AS AN HISTORIAN.
- III. THE CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR—M. GUIZOT.
- IV. POLICE AND THIEVES.
- V. THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.
- VI. PARIS—PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.
- VII. THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

**LADY SHEIL'S WORK ON PERSIA.**  
Now ready, with Woodcuts, post 8vo, 12s.  
**G**LIMPSES OF LIFE AND MANNERS IN PERSIA. By LADY SHEIL.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

**CYRENE, BENGHAZI, AND NORTH AFRICA.**  
Now Ready, with Woodcuts, post 8vo, 12s.  
**W**ANDERINGS IN NORTHERN AFRICA. BENGHAZI, CYRENE, the OASIS OF SIWAH, &c. By JAMES HAMILTON.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

**CENTRAL AFRICA LAID OPEN.**  
Now ready, with Map by Arrowsmith, &c., 8vo, 16s.  
**N**ARRATIVE OF AN EXPLORING VOYAGE UP THE RIVERS QUORRA AND TSHADDA in 1854. By W. B. BAIRIE, M.D., R.N.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

**NEW WORK BY M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.**  
Just ready, 8vo.  
**T**HE STATE OF FRANCE BEFORE the REVOLUTION, 1789, and on the CAUSES of that EVENT. By M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated from the French, by HENRY REEVE, Esq.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

This day, with 50 Woodcuts, 12mo, 5s. 6d.  
**T**HE STEREOSCOPE: Its History, Theory, Construction, and Application to the Arts, and to Education. By SIR DAVID BREWSTER, D.C.L.

In this volume the Author has established the only correct optical principles upon which *Photographic and Stereoscopic Portraits* should be taken.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

**THE LATE SIR GEORGE CATHCART.**  
Now ready, with Maps, 8vo, 12s.  
**T**HE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KAFFRARIA, which led to the Termination of the Kaffir War; and on the Measures for the future maintenance of Peace on the Frontier of the Cape Colony, and for the Protection and Welfare of the People of South Africa. By the late Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B. Selected from his Correspondence.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

On the 24th inst., in demy 8vo, price 16s.  
**A** DESCRIPTIVE DICTIONARY OF THE INDIAN ISLANDS AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES. By JOHN CRAWFORD, F.R.S.

London: BRADBURY AND EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

This day, Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.  
**T**HE ENIGMA: A LEAF FROM THE ARCHIVES OF WOLCHORLEY HOUSE. By an Old Chronicler.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Octavo. Vols. I. and II. 20s.  
**H**ISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By J. ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Part II., with numerous Illustrations, 8vo, 16s.  
**E**LEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY: Theoretical and Practical. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London.

PART I., 8vo, 10s. 6d.

To be completed in Three Parts.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Fourth Edition, with Additions, Post Octavo, 7s. 6d., of  
**T**HE PRINCIPLES OF HYDROSTATICS, an Elementary Treatise on the Laws of Fluids and their Practical Applications. By THOMAS WEBSTER, M.A., F.R.S., Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

By the same Author, 8vo, 9s.

**T**HE THEORY OF THE MOTION AND EQUILIBRIUM OF FLUIDS.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, and Co.

This day, Third Edition, enlarged, 4s.  
**E**NGLISH; PAST AND PRESENT. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, B.D., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

By the same Author,

**O**N THE STUDY OF WORDS. Sixth Edition, 2s. 6d.

**O**N THE LESSONS IN PROVERBS. Third Edition, 2s.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

LONDON: Printed and Published by ALFRED EDMUND GALLOWAY, at "The Leader" Office, No. 352, Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—July 19, 1856.

# THE LEADER.

[No. 330, SAT., JULY 19, 1856.]

GENERAL SIR W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, K.C.B., M.P.

On Wednesday next, in post 8vo, with Portraits of General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., and Col. Lake, C.B., 10s. 6d.

## OUR CAPTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE BLOCKADE OF KARS.

Including the Letters and Diaries of General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Major Teesdale, and the late Captain Thompson.

BY COLONEL ATWELL LAKE, C.B.

Also, in a few days, in 3 vols.,

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.

## IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

LONDON: RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

### THE NEW NOVEL.

At all the Libraries, in three vols., with Seven Illustrations on Steel by JOHN LEECH.

## THE MAN OF THE WORLD; OR, VANITIES OF THE DAY.

BY S. W. FULLOM,

Author of "THE GREAT HIGHWAY."

"A most exciting and deeply interesting tale, which the reader will not lay down till he reaches the conclusion."—*John Bull*.  
"The story is told with a straightforward air of simplicity that renders the volumes fascinating to the most desultory reader."—*Dispatch*.  
"The scenes are drawn with great power."—*Messenger*.  
"The rapid flow of incidents moves wonder."—*Press*.

CHARLES J. SKEET, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS.

### THE NEW NOVELS.

Now Ready at all the Libraries.

**THE YOUNG LORD.** By the Author of "The Discipline of Life." &c., 2 Vols.

**EVELYN MARSTON.** By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." 3 vols.

"One of the better class of this writer's novels."—*Examiner*.

"The author has made in Evelyn Marston, a considerable advance over her later fictions."—*Spectator*.

"A story of touching interest."—*Literary Gazette*.

**DIANA WYNARD.** By the Author of "Alice Wentworth." 3 vols.

"A powerfully written tale, from which useful lessons in life may be drawn."—*Literary Gazette*.

Also, Just ready, in 3 vols.,  
**HORATIO HOWARD BRENTON.**

A Naval Novel. By Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., C.B., &c.

HURST and BLACKETT, Successors to Henry Colburn.

Fop. 8vo, cloth, gilt, price Three Shillings.

**JUNE: A BOOK FOR THE COUNTRY IN SUMMER TIME.** By H. T. STANTON.

"We should rather call this a book for the town; it is the man who is tied to town who would wish to read it. Such unfortunates should possess themselves of this book."—*John Bull*.

"This is a delightful little book."—*Inquirer*.

"Pervaded by a healthy and pleasant tone of kindness, and an elastic spirit of thankful enjoyment, which we think cannot but exercise a beneficial influence."—*Athenaeum*.

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

**WORKS PUBLISHED BY BLACKIE AND SON.**

Now publishing in Parts, 2s. 6d. each.

**THE IMPERIAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.** An extensive series of Maps, embracing the most recent discoveries, and the latest political divisions of territory, in all parts of the world. Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, F.R.D., F.R.G.S.

The Maps will be printed on paper measuring 22 inches by 15 inches, and the series will extend to between seventy and eighty such sheets, comprising nearly One Hundred different Maps; and the Atlas will extend to about Thirty-two Parts.

In two volumes, imperial 8vo, 2670 pages, 4l. 15s.

**THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER; A General Dictionary of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Descriptive, including comprehensive accounts of the Countries, Cities, Principal Towns, Villages, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Mountains, Valleys, &c. in the World.** Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, F.R.D., F.R.G.S. With above Seven Hundred Illustrations, Views, Costumes, Maps, Plans, &c.

"All the articles that we have examined—whether long or short—have exhibited a greater degree of correctness in minute details than we should have thought practicable in so comprehensive a work."—*Athenaeum*.

"By far the best Gazetteer in our language."—*Critic*.

London: BLACKIE and SON, Warwick-square, City; and at Glasgow and Edinburgh.

This day, boards 1s. 6d., cloth 2s. (free by post),  
**CHARACTERS AND INCIDENTS; Or, JOURNEYINGS THROUGH ENGLAND AND WALES.** By J. W. KING, Author of "The Patriot," a Poem, "Life of Gavazzi," &c. With Illustrations by W. C. STERRE.

"Our journeys have been many, the incidents not a few; and your *Characters and Observations* may be very interesting and instructive."—ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.

Published at 172, Fleet-street; and may be had of all Booksellers.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d., cloth, the

**THIRTEENTH VOLUME OF HOUSEHOLD WORDS,** conducted by CHARLES DICKENS. Complete Sets of "HOUSEHOLD WORDS" may always be had, either in Weekly Numbers, Monthly Parts, or in Half-yearly cloth Volumes.

Office, 16, Wellington-street North. Sold by all Booksellers.

**LE BRETHON'S FRENCH GRAMMAR, BY SANDIER.**

**GUIDE TO THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.** By J. J. P. LE BRETHON. Eleventh Edition, revised and corrected by L. SANDIER, Professor of Languages.

Octavo, price 10s. 6d., cloth.

"A thoroughly practical book."—*Critic*.

"Of the many works that have come under our notice for teaching French, this excels them all."—*Hants Advertiser*.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

**THROWER'S ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.**

Just published, Twelfth Thousand, 12mo. 2s. cloth.

**QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC.** By WILLIAM THROWER, Arithmetical Master in the English Department of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Birmingham.

Also,

**ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS in the above.** 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; Birmingham: BEILBY and WRIGHT.

Lately published, 8vo, pp. 600, price 14s.

**SABBATH LAWS AND SABBATH DUTIES**

considered in Relation to their NATURAL and SCRIPTURAL GROUNDS, and to the PRINCIPLES OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. By ROBERT COX.

"A curious and copious volume, exhausting the whole subject of the Christian day of rest. Every argument of Scripture injunction, of social well-being, of historical usage, is examined, and weighty opinions are collected from a wide range of Protestant writings. From this Edinburgh arsenal many a weapon will be drawn in the future polemic against Puritanic rigour and dictation."—*Westminster Review*.

"The book is a perfect repository of argument and authority upon every question connected with religious liberty."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"A work of great labour, ability, and conscientiousness."—*Scotsman*.

Edinburgh: MACLACHLAN and STEWART; London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

This day is published, 1 vol. post 8vo, price 2s.

**WHAT IS TRUTH? or, Revelation its own Nemesis.** Second Edition revised and enlarged.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.